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S. H. CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST

1128 SPRUCE ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Coins of All Countries and Periods.

UNITED STATES CENTS.

Good to Uncirculated, in Common Dates.

207. 1839 Same. Fine\$.50	230. 1846 Tall date. Fine\$.60
208. Small head in low relief. Booby head. Very fine. Dark brown 1.00	231. 1847 Stars all sharp. Unc. Or- ange75
209. 1839 Same. Ex. fine. L. orange 1.50	232. 1848 Very fine25
210. 1839 Booby head. Very good. Light olive30	233. 1849 Very fine. Brown50
211. 1839 Small head in low relief by Gobrecht, as continued to 1857. Ex. fine. Light brown .. 1.00	234. 1850 Unc. Bright red50
212. 1840 Small date. Fine40	235. 1850 Unc. Partly red40
213. 1840 Small date. Very fine. Brown 1.00	236. 1850 Very fine. Light olive .. .10
214. 1840 Large date. Very good .. .25	237. 1851 Unc. Light brown. Scarce 1.00
215. 1841 Die cracked around stars. Unc. Olive color 2.00	238. 1853 1 joins bust. Unc. Bright red 1.00
216. 1842 Small date. Very fine50	239. 1853 185 touches bust. Unc. Red75
217. 1842 Small date. Fine. Brown. .35	240. 1853 1-5 touch bust. Unc. Red .75
218. 1842 Large date. V. Fine. Light brown50	241. 1853 5 touches curl. Unc. Light brown50
219. 1842 Large date. Unc. except scratch below CENT50	242. 1853 Date free. Unc. Light brown40
220. 1842 Large date. Fine. Brown. Bruise on edge25	243. 1855 Slanting 5's. Unc. Bright red75
221. 1843 Ex. fine. Light brown .. .50	244. 1855 Slanting 5's. Knob above ear beginning. Scarce thus. Very fine. Light brown50
222. 1843 Broad rims. R. Large let- ters. Very good25	245. 1855 Knob high above ear. Fine. Light olive40
223. 1844 Very fine. Light olive .. .25	246. 1855 Vertical 5. Unc. Bright red50
224. 1844 Very good20	247. 1856 Vertical 5. Unc. Bright red50
225. 1845 Heavy date. Unc. Traces of red. All stars sharp. Scarce. A. 5. 2.00	248. 1856 Unc. Upright 5. Olive25
226. 1845 Unc. Light brown, olive. Scarce 1.50	249. 1856 Unc. Bright red50
227. 1845 Very fine. L. olive40	250. 1857 Large date. Very fine. Light olive50
228. 1846 Small date. 1 triple cut. Unc. L. olive. Traces of red.. 3.00	251. 1857 Small date. Unc. Light olive. Scarce var. 1.50
229. 1846 Small date. Very fine. L. Brown40	252. 1857 Small date. Very fine. Brown olive. Scarcer variety. .30

SELECTED GEMS

\$5 Gold, 1803, Over '22. Extremely fine	\$17.50
\$5 Gold, 1806, Knobbed 6. Extremely fine	17.50
\$5 Gold, 1807, Head to left. Extremely fine	15.00
\$5 Gold, 1809, Uncirculated	20.00
\$5 Gold, 1812, Uncirculated	20.00
\$5 Gold, 1813, Extremely fine	20.00
\$5 Gold, C. Bechtler, At Rutherford, Georgia Gold. 128 G. 22 C. Ex. fine	65.00
\$5 Gold, 1835, Uncirculated	8.50
\$5 Gold, 1838, Uncirculated	10.00
\$5 Gold, 1860, Clark and Co. Very fine	35.00
\$3 Gold, 1869, Brilliant Proof	35.00
\$3 Gold, 1870, Brilliant Proof	15.00
\$3 Gold, 1871, Brilliant Proof	35.00
\$3 Gold, 1872, Brilliant Proof	30.00
\$3 Gold, 1873, Extremely fine	75.00
\$3 Gold, 1880, Brilliant Proof	12.50
\$3 Gold, 1882, Brilliant Proof	12.50
\$3 Gold, 1884, Brilliant Proof	20.00
\$3 Gold, 1886, Brilliant Proof	12.50
\$3 Gold, 1889, Brilliant Proof	12.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1884, Brilliant Proof	12.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1887, Brilliant Proof	10.00
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1888, Brilliant Proof	10.00
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1889, Brilliant Proof	10.00
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1890, Brilliant Proof	8.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1891, Brilliant Proof	8.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1894, Brilliant Proof	6.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1899, Brilliant Proof	6.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1900, Brilliant Proof	7.50
\$2 1/2 Gold, 1902, Brilliant Proof	5.00
Gold dollar, 1849, Open wreath. Uncirculated	7.50
Gold dollar, 1851, D Mint. Extremely fine	20.00
Gold dollar, 1852, D Mint. Uncirculated	25.00
Gold dollar, 1854, S Mint. Uncirculated	10.00
Gold dollar, 1857, C Mint. Extremely fine	12.50
Gold dollar, 1858, D Mint. Extremely fine	7.50
Gold dollar, 1858, S Mint. Extremely fine	12.50
Gold dollar, 1871, Brilliant Proof	5.00
Gold dollar, 1883, Brilliant Proof	3.50
Gold dollar, 1889, Uncirculated	50.00
Silver dollar, 1853, Brilliant Proof	3.00
Silver dollar, 1860, Brilliant Proof	2.50
Silver dollar, 1862, Brilliant Proof	2.50
Silver dollar, 1864, Brilliant Proof	2.50
Silver dollar, 1866, Brilliant Proof	2.50
Silver dollar, 1868, Brilliant Proof	2.50
Silver dollar, 1870, Brilliant Proof	1.50
Silver dollar, 1882, CC Mint. Uncirculated	1.50
Silver dollar, 1885, O Mint. Uncirculated	1.50
Silver dollar, 1896, O Mint. Uncirculated	7.50
Half dollar, 1819, Brilliant Proof	7.50
Half dollar, 1821, Brilliant Proof	5.00
Half dollar, 1823, Brilliant Proof	5.00
Half dollar, 1826, Brilliant Proof	5.00
Half dollar, 1828, Brilliant Proof	4.50
Half dollar, 1830, Brilliant Proof	4.50
Half dollar, 1833, Brilliant Proof	4.50
Half dollar, 1834, Small date. Brilliant Proof	4.50
Half dollar, 1835, Brilliant Proof	4.50
Half dollar, 1836, Lettered edge. Brilliant Proof	4.50

Many others also in all denominations and series. Practically all silver dollars and half dollars of common dates can be furnished in brilliant proof. Let me know what you want and I will quote.

JOHN ZUG, Bowie, Maryland.

Founded 1875

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Registered Cable address "Moneta" Philadelphia.

HENRY CHAPMAN NUMISMATIST

333-335 S. 16th St., - Philadelphia, Pa.

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If anything sold either at private or public sale by me does not meet with the purchaser's pleasure, please acquaint me with the fact, and every endeavor will be made to adjust it to the customer's satisfaction.

COOLIDGE—Bust of, CALVIN COOLIDGE. Rev., INAVGVRATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AVG. 3 1923. Full length of female standing front face, holds tablet inscribed CONSTITUTION LAW ORDER. Youths at either side support same. Br. Perfect. 48. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON—Beautiful bronze medal of this distinguished man, who did wonderful service in forming the American Government. Beautiful portrait head left. Rev., Seal of U. S. Treasury. 48. Price \$1.25, postage 10c. extra.

1925 Washington Indian Peace Medal, newly designed bust of Washington. R., clasped hands, PEACE FRIENDSHIP. Bronze. Perfect. Size 48. Price \$1.50.

Lexington-Concord Half Dollars, 1925. Uncirculated. Brilliant. Price \$1.25.

Stone Mountain Half Dollars, 1925. Uncirculated. Price \$1.25.

Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925 Medal. Silver. \$1.25.

California Diamond Jubilee Half Dollar, 1925. Uncirculated. \$1.25.

Fort Vancouver Half Dollar, 1925. Uncirculated. \$1.25.

1920 Pilgrim Half Dollar. Uncirculated. \$1.25.

1921 Pilgrim Half Dollar. Uncirculated. \$1.25.

1921 Alabama Half Dollar, with star, \$3.00. Without star, Unc., \$2.50.

1892 Columbian Half Dollar. Uncirculated, 75c. Worn, 60c.

1893 Columbian Half Dollar. Uncirculated, 75c. Worn, 60c.

SESQUI COINS—\$2½ gold piece, price \$3.75. \$½ silver, price \$1.25.

1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar. Uncirculated. \$9.50.

1920 Maine Half Dollar, Uncirculated, \$1.50.

1923 Monroe-Adams Half Dollar, Uncirculated, \$1.50.

1893 Isabella Quarters. Uncirculated, \$1.25.

1918 Lincoln Half Dollars. \$1.50.

SPECIAL.

1907 \$20 Gold. St. Gaudens design. Wire edge. Perfection. Mint lustre, without a blemish. \$29.

1907 \$20, with slightest possible abrasion. \$25.

1907 \$20. St. Gaudens design, round edge. Perfection. \$25.

1908 \$20. Sand-blasted proof, with "In God We Trust" on reverse. \$25.

1916 \$20. S Mint. \$30.

1907 \$10. St. Gaudens design, without periods. Uncirculated. Brilliant.

\$12.

JUST ISSUED—1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Orders taken now. Expect coins ready in February, 1927. Bennington-Vermont Half Dollar, \$1.25. Ready about February 1.

ENTERED AT THE FEDERALSBURG, MD., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

VOL. XXXIX

No 10

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

OCTOBER 1926



FRANK. G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00. SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

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No. 10

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
 { C.—Central illustration on note.
 { L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

NEWBURYPORT.

Bank of Newburyport (Opened in 1795).

Chemical Bank.

1639. \$3. C., an eagle on a rock in the ocean R., male portrait, 3 above and below. L., chemist seated working a hand bellows, 3 above and below. Note engraved by Durand, Perkins & Co. No. 765. Dated 1st April, 1831.

Mechanics Bank (Opened in 1812).

1640. \$1. R., a sailor at the helm of a ship, 1 above. L., factory and train of cars, 1 below.
1641. \$2. C., female portrait in large 2. R., spread eagle in a figure 2, 2 above. L., shipyard, a ship on stocks, 2 below.
1642. \$3. R., wharf, vessel, steamboat, rowboats, etc., 3 below. L., mechanic seated on a cylinder, 3 above.
1643. \$5. C., large V. R., portrait of Franklin, 5 above. L., train coming to the right, 5 below.
1644. \$10. C., large X. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., steamship and sailing vessel at sea, 10 below.
1645. \$20. C., eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1646. \$20. C., scene in the Arctic regions, white bear attacking sailors in a boat. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., TWENTY, 20 above and below.
1647. \$50. C., two sailors, bales, anchor, vessels, etc., 50 below. R., female and flower, 50 above. L., two children, 50 above.
1648. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1649. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores and men loading barrels on wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 on both upper corners.
1650. \$100. C., cars, green C below. R., sailor with telescope at side of vessel, 100 above. L., vessels, 100 above.

Merchants Bank.

1651. \$1. C., whaling scene, female seated, arm on a shield with figure 1 at right, ONE at left. R. and L., ship, 1 on ONE above, ONE below.
1652. \$2. C., ship sailing to left, 2 each side. R., man reclining pouring water from a jar, 2 above and below. L., train, TWO above and below.
1653. \$2. C., ship sailing to right, 2 each side, deer's head below. R., ship, TWO above and below. L., male portrait, TWO above and below.
1654. \$3. C., shipbuilding, sailor on right, female on left. R., ship, 3 above and below. L., steamboat, THREE above and below.
1655. \$5. C., Washington crossing the Delaware, 5 at right, ship at left. R., battle axe, cornucopia, etc., FIVE below. L., an eagle resting on a rock in the sea, FIVE below.
1656. \$5. C., Washington and his troops crossing the Delaware, 5 at right, ship at left. R., ships and merchandise, FIVE below. L., eagle, FIVE below.
1657. \$10. C., female standing in a chariot drawn by three horses, ship each side. R., Washington on horseback, officers, etc., 10 above, TEN below. L., surrender of Cornwallis, 10 above, TEN below.
1658. \$20. C., rural scene, cows and sheep, 20 at left. R., female with sheaf, XX above. L., Justice standing, TWENTY above.
1659. \$50. C., steamboat and city, female at right, FIFTY at left. R., bust, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., male figure, FIFTY above, 50 below.
1660. \$100. C., battle of Bunker Hill, three females at right. R., female, 100 above. L., statue of Washington, 100 above.

Newburyport Bank.

1661. \$1. C., view of street. R., cherub in mass of wheat, ONE above and below. L., ship, ONE above and below. Dated 1840.
1662. \$5. C., Apollo holding a 5 and leaning on an anchor, ship at right. R., female seated, 5 above, FIVE below. L., blacksmith, 5 above, FIVE below. Dated 1839.
1663. \$2. Have no description.
1664. \$3. Have no description.
1665. \$5. C., FIVE; factories, warehouses, wharf, etc., at right; street scene, man with wheelbarrow, three men beside hand cart, etc., at left. R., female, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. Dated Nov. 9, 1840.

Newburyport Railroad Company.**Ocean Bank.**

1666. \$5. Perkins plate.
1667. \$10. Perkins plate.

NEWTON.**Newton Bank.**

1668. \$1. C., portrait of Franklin, large 1 at right. R., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 1 above, ONE below. L., four white men and Elliot preaching to the Indians, six Indians on the left, two of them seated, and a squaw, 1 below.
1669. \$2. C., large 2. R., portrait of Washington, 2 above, TWO below. L., same as No. 1668, 2 below.
1670. \$3. C., large 3. R., portrait of Italian girl, 3 above, THREE below. L., same as No. 1668, 3 below.
1671. \$5. C., medallion head, large 5 at right. R., cattle and pigs, 5 above, FIVE below. L., same as No. 1668, 5 below.
1672. \$10. C., large X. R., Indian girl erect holding an ear of corn in one hand and an X in the other, 10 above. L., same as No. 1668, 10 below.

1673. \$20. C., same as left of No. 1668. R., Indian erect on a shield, 20 above. L., female seated on a bale, shield, etc., TWENTY above, 20 below.
1674. \$50. C., man and woman seated with rake, hammer and cornucopia. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
1675. \$50. C., 50 each side of title; FIFTY twice; DOLLARS and MASSACHUSETTS on a green die, L at right. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., white people in council with Indians, 50 above.
1676. \$100. C., train of cars, C at left, white people in council with Indians below. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., 100 above, C below.
1677. \$100. C., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.
1678. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., harvest scene, female seated on sheaves pointing to men reaping, and a man on a horse, 500 below.

NORTH ADAMS.

Adams Bank (Had \$123,000 in circulation in 1847).

1679. \$1. C., a cherub rolling a silver dollar, cars. R., Indian chief seated on right of figure 1, 1 above. L., female seated in clouds and feeding an eagle from a cup, 1 below.
1680. \$1. C., 1, portrait of a girl at right, female portrait at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
1681. \$2. C., spread eagle on a bale, 2 at right. R., TWO, 2 above, schooner below. L., TWO above, 2 below.
1682. \$2. C., 2, female with scales at right, female with cornucopia at left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.
1683. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars, train, etc. R., sailor seated on left of a shield, Indian on right, 2 above. L., two females erect, 2 below.
1684. \$3. C., large 3. R., THREE and 3 above, cars below. L., wharf scene and a sailor holding his hat in his hand, bale, barrels and shipping, THREE above, 3 below.
1685. \$3. C., 3, female portrait each side. R., blacksmith and anvil, 3 above. L., Washington on horseback, 3 above.
1686. \$5. C., Vulcan, Ceres, Mercury, anvil, etc., 5 each side. R., train, V above and below. L., Indian erect shooting with bow and arrow, V below.
1687. \$5. Same as No. 1686, FIVE in red.
1688. \$10. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever. X each side. Female holding cornucopia and liberty cap, 10 below. L., train, 10 above and below.
1689. \$20. C., factory, trees and mill dam. R., girls tending looms, 20 above. L., Justice seated, XX above.
1690. \$20. C., female between 2 and 0. XX below. R., female, 20 above and below. L., female with spear, 20 above.
1691. \$50. C., male and female, 50 below. R., cupid in a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., female, 50 above.
1692. \$50. C., female seated each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle, pole, cap, sword, and scales. R., foundries, 50 above. L., a girl shading her eyes, 50 above.
1693. \$100. C., spread eagle on a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding a rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer and anvil, 100 above.

NORTHAMPTON.

Hampshire Bank.

1694. \$1. Female with anchor seated between rock and ship. Dated 1810.

Hampshire and Hampden Railroad Corporation (Chartered in 1852).**Holyoke Bank (Changed to First National Bank in 1864).**

1695. \$1. C., a man cutting a stick, horse, cow, and sheep, a boy on a gate. R., State Hospital at Northampton, 1 above. L., blacksmith, anvil, hammer and wheel, 1 above. ONE in white.
1696. \$1. C., two horses and train, medallion head at right. R., Miner-va, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
1697. \$2. C., Indian princess seated, shield, bale, etc., female portrait at right. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 2 above.
1698. \$2. C., two females reclining, spinning wheel, buildings and cattle. R., a milkmaid, cow, calf and duck, 2 above. L., State Hospital, TWO above, TWO in white letters.
1699. \$5. C., street in Northampton, churches, houses, etc. R., portrait of a lady, 5 above. L., eagle on a shield, 5 above; V V in red.
1700. \$5. C., small female and anchor, female below. R., female, eagle, and shield in the sea on rocks, FIVE above. L., Indian family on a cliff overlooking a river and city, 5 above.
1701. \$10. C., female portrait. R., angel with cornucopia giving an apple to a female on the right, 10 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above.
1702. \$10. C., Puritans asking a blessing at table, Indians surprising them. R., male portrait, TEN on X above. L., portrait of Clay, 10 above. X X in red.
1703. \$20. C., 20. R., female seated with cornucopia, female at right with XX on a shield. L., Goddess of Liberty, shield on a pedestal.
1704. \$50. C., angel giving an apple to a female at right and her hand to a female at left, 50 on left. R., 50 above. L., Goddess of Liberty, rod, cap, shield and eagle.
1705. \$100. C., three females in clouds, center on kneeling, two others seated, 100 below. R., ship and city, 100 above. L., cars, bridge and river, 100 above.

Northampton Bank.

1706. \$1. C., 1, with portrait of girl at right and portrait of female at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
1707. \$1. C., interior of blacksmith shop with two men at work, 1 each side. R., a girl, ONE above and below. L., portrait of Washington, ONE above and below.
1708. \$1. C., 1 with six male heads in the center. R., female with grain, 1 above. L., female seated, barrel, etc., 1 below.
1709. \$1. C., female with "Incorporated 1833" on tablets, child at her feet. R., ONE, 1 and ONE DOLLAR on green die, 1 above. L., same as right.
1710. \$1. C., female portrait, 1 each side. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above. May 25th, 1863.
1711. \$2. C., boy, cattle, sheep, etc. TWO on 2 each side, horse below. R., dog and safe, 2 above. L., stonecutter, 2 above, TWO below.
1712. \$2. C., haymaking scene, girl with a rake handing a cup to two men, 2 each side. R., female with sickle, TWO above, 2 below. L., female with her head resting on her hands, TWO above, 2 below.
1713. \$2. C., 2, female with scales at right, female with cornucopia at left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.
1714. \$2. C., men in the top of a large 2. R., a lady seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., boy washing sheep; man, boy and dog driving sheep, 2 below.
1715. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., man on a horse, boy, cattle, load of hay, etc., 3 below.

1716. \$3. C., female, eagle and anchor, 3 each side. R., sailor with hat in hand, THREE above and below. L., man with a scythe, THREE above and below.
1717. \$5. C., a female and cherub on a large V. R., girl with basket of flowers, 3 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
1718. \$5. C., spread eagle, ships, plow, etc., V each side. R. and L., FIVE, 5 above and below.
1719. \$5. C., State arms, 5 at left. R., 5 above. L., female seated resting on a wheel, 5 above, FIVE below.
1720. \$10. C., an eagle. R., 10 above. L., an old man, child, bust of Washington on a tablet, 10 below.
1721. \$10. C., man with plow and oxen, 10 at right. R., female holding a rudder and cornucopia, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
1722. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., man seated with hammer, anvil, wheel, etc., 10 below.
1723. \$20. C., 20 and TWENTY DOLLARS. R. and L., TWENTY; 20 above and below.
1724. \$20. C., an eagle, XX each side. R., a ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1725. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1726. \$50. C., 50 and FIFTY DOLLARS. R. and L., 50 above and below.
1727. \$100. C., ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. C each side. R., C, 100 above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED on 100.
1728. \$100. C., wharf scene. R. and L., male portrait, ONE HUNDRED and 100 above.

NORTH ANDOVER.**Essex Bank.****NORTHBOROUGH.****Northborough Bank.**

1729. \$1. C., train of cars. R., female seated on a plow, sheaf, sickle and basket of fruit, 1 above. L., portrait of Governor Davis, 1 above.
1730. \$2. C., a female reclining, plow, milkmaid, cows, locomotive, factory, shipping, bales and casks. R. two shoemakers, boots, etc., 2 above. L., portrait of Governor Davis, 2 above.
1731. \$3. C., a comb-press, a man pressing horns, basket of horns, etc. R., farmer, sailor and blacksmith around a figure 3, 3 above. L., portrait of Governor Davis, 3 above.
1732. \$5. C., portrait of Governor Davis, cherub at right, angel with trumpet at left. R., five females around a figure 5, 5 above. L., farmer with scythe, keg, basket, house and barn, 5 above.
1733. \$10. C., female seated, nine cherubs in front of her, ten gold dollars and a shield. R., female seated, shield, globe, etc., X above. L., portrait of John Quincy Adams, 10 above.
1734. \$20. C., female reclining, pole, cap, eagle and vessels. R., cattle, sheep, swine and two men, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, XX above.
1735. \$50. C., man on a horse, drove of cattle and sheep. R., a female churning, and fowls, 50 above. L., portrait of Charles Sumner, L above; two horses between signatures.
1736. \$100. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse, which is held by a boy, a boy blowing the fire and a man on a horse. R., factory, 100 above. L., portrait of General Taylor, 100 above, HUNDRED below.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.**North Bridgewater Bank.**

1737. \$1. C., male portrait. R., red 1, 1 above. L., street in North Bridgewater, men, horses, carriages, etc., 1 above.

1738. \$2. C., train. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., similar to No. 1737, 2 below.
1739. \$3. C., same as left of No. 1737. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., female seated, bale, scales, etc., 3 below.
1740. \$5. C., five females around a figure 5. R., five females around a figure 5, FIVE above. L., male portrait, 5 above.
1741. \$10. C., train of cars coming to left. R., Indian girl holding an ear of corn in one hand and an X in the other, 10 above. L., TEN above, 10 below.
1742. \$20. C., female reclining before a shield, milkmaid and cows at right, locomotive at left. R., female between 2 and 0, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., female holding basket of flowers and fruit, XX below.
1743. \$50. C., State arms, eagle and two females, steamboat and train. R. and L., female, 50 above.
1744. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington. R., blacksmith, anvil and forge, 100 above and below. L., female portrait, 100 below.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge Market Bank.

NORTH DANVERS.

Danvers Railroad Company (Chartered in 1852).

Village Bank.

1745. \$3. C., large 3. R., female leaning on a tablet on which is a figure 3, THREE above. L., train coming to right, 3 below, THREE in red.

OXFORD.

Oxford Bank.

1746. \$1. C., two farmers seated, one receiving a cup from a female standing at left, men loading hay, ONE at right, 1 at left. R., two females seated, 1 above and below. L., eagle, ONE above and below.
1747. \$2. C., man on horseback, cattle and sheep, man standing with a dog, 2 at right. R., Washington standing by his horse, TWO above, 2 below. L., female kneeling with sword and scales, 2 above and below.
1748. \$3. C., Surrender of Cornwallis, 3 at right, THREE at left. R., farming implements, THREE above, 3 below. L., female seated, 3 above and below.
1749. \$5. C., battle scene, 5 at right, V at left. R., portrait of Washington, FIVE above, 5 below. L., female erect, FIVE above.
1750. \$10. C., Washington crossing the Delaware, 10 each side. R., male portrait, TEN above, X below. L., statue of Washington.
1751. \$20. C., three Indians reclining, city, etc. R., American shield, 20 above. L., two children and butterfly, 20 above.
1752. \$20. C., three females seated, eagle at left, ship at right, 20 at right. R., milkmaid with pail and stool, XX above. L., XX, steamship above, cars below.
1753. \$50. C., farmhouse and buildings, load of hay, two men in it, and a man with rake and pail, 50 at right. R., female with sword and scales, L above. L., steamboat and sailboat, 50 above.
1754. \$50. C., cows in brook, boy, girl, etc., 50 each side. R., woman with sewing machine, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
1755. \$100. C., two horses startled by flash of lightning, cows at right, MASSACHUSETTS above. R., C above, 100 below. L., boy drinking from jug, girl, well, etc., 100 above.
1756. \$100. C., Phoebus in the chariot of the Sun, 100 at right, C at left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., an eagle, 100 above and below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Washington, D. C., August 21-26, 1926.

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23.

The first session of the 1926 Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association was called to order in the Sun Parlor of the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., on Monday at 10 o'clock by President Wormser.

Mr. Russell—Mr. President and Fellow Members of the A. N. A.: In behalf of the local committee and the resident members of the A. N. A. we extend you this morning a hearty welcome to our capital. We are glad you are here, and we hope that every moment of your stay will be full of enjoyment and pleasure, and when you return to your homes the memory of your visit will be a constant invitation to revisit this city. We regret the absence of our venerable colleague, Mr. B. H. Collins, who is unable to be present with us. The last convention in Washington, thirty-one years ago, met in the numismatic rooms of Mr. Collins, and it is a matter of regret and disappointment for him that he is unable to be with us this morning. Again I greet you and bid you welcome to our city.

The city of Washington is unique in many respects, one of the most important being its form of government. The voteless voters of the District of Columbia are governed by three Commissioners, one of whom is detailed by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the Army, the other two being appointed by him. We are greatly gratified this morning that one of our city officials is with us and will extend to us the keys of the city. I have the great honor of introducing to you the Honorable Proctor L. Dougherty, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Dougherty's Address of Welcome.

Mr. Dougherty—Members of the American Numismatic Association: It gives me very great pleasure, in behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to bid you welcome to our city. I understand that you have come plentifully supplied with that which should insure you a good time anywhere. I trust you have already started to enjoy our city. It may be of some interest to you, while I am on my feet, to outline to you briefly the form of government we have here in the District of Columbia. My mind reverts back to 1783, when the Congress assembled in Philadelphia, regularly held its meetings and was sorely besieged by the Union troops, who were unpaid, and it was finally decided by Congress to select some district remote from the large cities to carry on its sessions without being influenced by the large population at its doors, and it was decided at that time, and a few years later written into the Constitution, that the United States Government should have exclusive legislative control over such district as it might designate. About 1790 it was determined by George Washington and his associates to locate the Territory of Columbia here. As you know, a square ten miles on each side was laid out to the southern point just south of Alexandria. It embraced the whole of Alexandria, the present site of Washington and the city or township of Georgetown. For ten years preparations were made to start building and to plan a scheme of housing which would take care of the new Government when it should come over to this District. The Territory of Columbia was named for Christopher Columbus, and the city was named for George Washington, who had in the meantime died, and the city of Washington embraced much less space than did the District of Columbia. Later, as you know, a large part of the original District was ceded back to Virginia. The name was later changed to the District of Columbia. It was not, however, until December of 1800 that the Congress, after ten years of preparation, was able to come here. It is

interesting to note the development that had taken place in preparation to receive Congress. The White House was under construction, partly finished, enough so that President Adams could occupy it. The Capitol building was under construction also, and only the old Senate wing was completed, now the Supreme Court. The only executive department was the Treasury Building, the north wing on the Pennsylvania avenue side. Congress arrived in Washington and its first obligation and duty was to call upon the President as soon as possible. They were met with difficulties, for between the Capitol and the White House stretched a long road of woods, deep water and marshes. Fortunately, some enterprising liveryman had sent over from Philadelphia some horses and coaches, and in these coaches they proceeded, with the sergeant-at-arms carrying the mace, through the woods, marshes and water until the White House was reached, where they were greeted by President Adams. Quite a change since. In 1874, before which time we had experimented under the direction of Congress with a Mayor, Congress decided temporarily at least to reorganize the District government, and a Board consisting of three Commissioners was appointed to carry out the functions of the city government. Four years later this scheme was made permanent and has existed ever since. You all realize that the residents of Washington have no suffrage of any kind and are entirely disfranchised; they have no vote in the affairs of the District and no part in the affairs of the nation; have no vote for President or Vice-President or local representation of any kind. In spite of that fact, Washingtonians are just as patriotic as any other citizens of the United States. They pay the same kind of taxes in large proportion into the Treasury of the United States as you do; they pay the internal revenue taxes of various classes, and I think it is commonly thought outside of Washington that Congress pays our bills. We do not make that mistake here—that the Congress appropriates the money for the District of Columbia for carrying on its local government. I want to correct that mistake, for it is far from the truth. Congress, it is true, does appropriate money and sets the amount of money which the District of Columbia may spend in any one year to carry on its government. Last year the total amount was thirty-six million dollars, but the actual amount given was but nine million, and has been that for the past three years. It is the contribution that the National Government makes to the District of Columbia. The taxpayers raise the sum of twenty-seven million dollars by various forms of taxation, so you can see that the District pays seventy-five per cent. I must not speak longer Mr. Russell. I could go on and describe the trust we feel was placed in our hands to represent the people of the United States in the development of the nation's capital. We are about to start on a large building program. As you probably know, the last session of Congress appropriated for the city of Washington the sum of fifty million dollars to be spent in five years and also created a commission called the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which, together with the Commission of Fine Arts, plans the erection of new buildings, and later purchases sites, if not already available, and designs the buildings, and in five or six years from now we will see another group of Federal buildings to care for the wants of the Federal Government. The first building, I believe, which will be started will be the Archives Building, which will be a large storehouse in which will be preserved the records of the Government and those papers and files which are not current, thereby releasing considerable space in the existing Federal departments. Also, there will be built an Internal Revenue Building to take the place of the buildings scattered throughout the city used by that division of the Federal Government; also a building for the Department of Justice; also for the Department of Commerce, and, further, the completion on the Mall of the Administration Section of the Department of Agriculture. These, together with a large addition to the Government Printing Office, will embrace the building program under the recent legislation. We have in mind not only public buildings but the development of our highways. We are now in the second year of the five-year school building program to take care of the pupils now housed in temporary and portable buildings. You see we have our municipal program here as you do in your home cities. I must not take any more of your time. Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that your visit here will be very happy and that you will return home with renewed interest in our national capital.

President Wormser's Response.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Chairman and Members of the A. N. A.: I but voice the views and sentiments of all our members assembled here when I say that the cordiality of our welcome calls forth our deep appreciation. We feel it a great privilege to meet in the nation's capital, which we have already had an opportunity to examine to some extent. It is a city of large expanse, of remarkable and beautiful museums and buildings and monuments to the glory of the past. A meeting under these conditions is bound to be auspicious and to impress upon us the importance of the task being done in fostering the study of the past and the economic and monetary monuments of the days that have gone by. It is particularly fortunate for us to meet here, because we are a national organization, and this is the first meeting we have held in the nation's capital since we organized in 1912 under a Federal charter. We have met in many of the cities of our country, but never before in the city which gave us the right to our corporate existence. We hope that our meeting here may possibly call to the attention of the Federal authorities the importance of our subject, which has been fostered, as we have many times pointed out, by governments abroad, but which does not receive the support and recognition of our own Government as it should. We are happy to be here because we have good friends to welcome us, and we are particularly happy to be here because we have one of the heads of the local government extend a welcome to us, which we deeply appreciate. We also have our similar history to go back on, although not as important as that of the capital city. Mr. Russell has told us that thirty-one years ago we had a numismatic meeting here within the private rooms of those who were willing to greet us. Today we have also grown somewhat, and to a great extent this is due to the help of our friends and fellow collectors throughout the country. This is the nation's capital and is a good meeting place for citizens coming from the East and West, the North and South, and we have a good representation from many of the cities of the country. Under these circumstances our meeting is bound to be a beneficial one and we should all greatly enjoy it. Again I want to thank the Commissioner and the chairman for this cordial welcome, and I take pleasure in opening the meeting of the American Numismatic Association for 1926.

Mr. Wormser—I would like to entertain a motion that a vote of thanks be given for the cordial welcome on the part of the Commissioner and the local committee.

Mr. Markus—I make that motion. (Motion seconded.)

Mr. Wormser—It is regularly moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given for the welcome we have received. So ordered. (Rising vote of thanks given.)

President Wormser—Friends of the American Numismatic Association: It gives me great pleasure to call to order the meeting of our national 1926 Convention. The first measure before us is the announcement of the committees that have charge of the convention. Most of these committees have been appointed during the year, but some of the appointees are absent and have had to be replaced by substitution. I will go over the list so that you may know to whom to bring any particular business that is before the convention.

We have a Committee on Nominations, which stands as appointed because its work is practically finished; Dr. Henderson, Mr. Sears and Mr. Judson Brenner.

Committee on Credentials—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Zug and Russell. In connection with the work of this committee I want to ask you all to turn over your proxies to the chairman of this committee, Mr. Wilson, our Secretary, who, as you may have noticed, is working particularly hard this year, and you will facilitate matters if you do this promptly. I will ask you to turn them over to Mr. Wilson so that he may make a record of the number of votes you are entitled to cast. To make this matter clear, you are not turning over to him your ballots, only the proxies, not your own votes, so that he may know if you hold two, three or five hundred votes. I think this is clear. Of course as soon as he has tabulated the number, these proxies will be returned to you to be voted on later.

Then we have a Committee on Papers, which has functioned during the year and on which no substitutes are necessary. The members of this Committee are Charles Markus, chairman; Dr. Hetrich, Messrs. Shepard Pond, J. M. Connor, Jr., and John M. Wulfig.

The Committee on Resolutions consists of George J. Bauer, chairman, and Messrs. Ripstra, Gillette, Comerford and Guttag. Of course, in order to have meetings of your committee it is not necessary to have all five members present, although desirable. There is, however, a vacancy due to the absence of Mr. Ripstra, and in his place I appoint Mr. Macallister.

Finally, we have the Committee on Elections, with several vacancies. The original committee was Mr. Newell, chairman, and Messrs. Hodge, Renaud, Plumb and Watson. The only members here are Messrs. Hodge and Renaud. I therefore ask Mr. Renaud to take the chairmanship of the committee as primarily constituted. As substitutes I shall appoint Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Lawless and Mr. Morse.

As standing committees during the year we have the Committee on Publications, Mr. Yoder, chairman; Mr. Davis, Mr. Mehl and Mr. Newell.

As Publicity Committee during the year we have Mr. Fisher, chairman; Messrs. Thorson, Sears, Boyer and Russell.

As Committee on Award Medal we have Mr. Hutchinson, chairman; Messrs. Ripstra and Swanson.

As Convention Committee we have Mr. Russell, chairman; Messrs. Emery, White, Belote and Amick.

As very necessary in the work of our Convention we have the Committee on Literary Award, composed of Mr. Fisher, chairman; Mr. Langenheim and Mr. Duffield. As Mr. Fisher, unfortunately, is not with us, Mr. Langenheim will take the chairmanship of that committee.

As a committee to audit the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary I am appointing as chairman Mr. Sears, and as other members Mr. Haney and Mr. Parker.

We have a committee of three to take care of the award of the convention prize for the best exhibit. I appoint as chairman of that committee Mr. Sternberg, and as the other two members Messrs. Faelten and Rapp.

An additional committee is necessary to audit the books of THE NUMISMATIST. This committee is always appointed by the Chairman of the Board, and I shall ask Mr. Yawger to announce his appointments.

Mr. Yawger—Mr. Howland Wood and Dr. Henderson.

Mr. Wormser—We may now proceed with further regular business, and the first order of business should be the reading of the proceedings of the last convention. However, they were published in the October, 1925, issue of THE NUMISMATIST. Will some one move that the reading be dispensed with?

Motion made and seconded that reading of minutes of preceding convention be omitted. Motion carried.

Mr. Wormser—It also is customary at this time to set certain activities as a special order of business during the proceedings of the convention, in accordance with Article 4, Section 2 and Section 3 of our Constitution and By-laws. It is customary to move that nominations for officers close before noon of Tuesday of the Convention, so that we shall set the hour of 11.30 Tuesday for it. Kindly make a motion setting the hour for the business of receiving nominations from the floor for the officials for the ensuing year, if this meets with your approval.

Mr. Markus—I make that motion, Mr. President.

Motion seconded and carried.

A discussion arose relative to our meeting in the afternoon and not in the morning, making it impossible to close nominations at 11.30. Motion amended to read 3.00 o'clock.

Mr. Wormser—The next consideration is the closing of the polls. I therefore suggest that we set as a special order of business at 11.15 Wednesday the preparation of the ballots and the final vote on the officials for the ensuing year at 12 noon.

Motion made by Mr. Gillette, seconded and carried that 11.15 Wednesday be set aside for the holding of the election, the polls to close at 12 noon.

Mr. Wormser—The next order of business is the report of the General Secretary, Mr. H. T. Wilson.

Report of the General Secretary.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

MEMBERSHIP.

Active Members	918
Life Members	24
Honorary Members	7
Corporate Members	9
Branch Members	8

Total Membership, all classes, as of August 20, 1926 966

Members admitted during the year:

Active	141
Corporate	1

Total 142

Loss for the year:

Active Members delinquent	96
Corporate Members delinquent	1
By resignation	34
By death	15

Total 146

Net loss for the year	4
Applications pending	40

The Bloomfield Trust Co. was admitted as a corporate member during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts—Paid to	The Numismatist.	The Treasurer.
September, 1925	\$15.00	\$73.56
October, 1925	11.00	7.00
November, 1925	26.00	16.50
December, 1925	958.75	520.53
January, 1926	378.75	198.63
February, 1926	95.50	69.00
March, 1926	70.25	49.88
April, 1926	126.00	68.00
May, 1926	66.00	35.50
June, 1926	31.00	184.50
July, 1926	39.50	24.50
August, 1926	21.76	14.50
Totals	\$1839.51	\$1262.10

From Treasurer's Report.

Interest on bank balance	\$ 5.36
Interest coupons U. S. Government bonds, Life Members Fund	45.74
Profit from the publication of the A. N. A. Membership list	82.50

Total Receipts \$1395.70

Balance on hand August 20, 1925 \$ 659.55

\$2055.25

Disbursements.

Printing	\$ 75.55
Stationery	98.98
Postage	85.22

Express and freight charges	113.40
Secretary's services	125.00
Stenographer at the Detroit Convention	82.50
Life members' subscriptions	48.00
Foreign library subscriptions	24.00
Rubber stamp	.35
Badges and bars	43.00
Exchange	9.55
To Treas. acct. L. M. F.	3.73
Advertising	329.73
Storage of show cases	42.50
Changing glass in show cases	294.00
Telegram	1.02
Typewriter repair, etc.	1.25
Addressing envelopes and statements	19.00
Returned application remittance	1.00
Total	\$1397.78

Cash balance on hand as per voucher record August 20, 1926.....\$ 657.47

Motion made and carried that the report be accepted with thanks and spread upon the minutes after reference and check by auditing committee.

Mr. Wormser—The report of the Treasurer is called for.

Mr. Yawger—Mr. Blake has gone away and asked me to read his report.

Report of the Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

August 21, 1925, balance on hand	\$ 687.55
Received from H. T. Wilson, General Secretary:	
August, 1925, collections	\$ 6.00
September, 1925, collections	12.00
October, 1925, collections	7.00
November, 1925, collections	16.50
December, 1925, collections	490.50
January, 1926, collections	198.63
February, 1926, collections	69.00
March, 1926, collections	49.88
April, 1926, collections	68.00
May, 1926, collections	35.50
June, 1926, collections	19.50
July, 1926, collections	24.50
	\$ 997.01
Bars and Buttons sold	\$ 10.00
Profit on King Medal	51.56
Profit from Printing A. N. A. Membership List	82.50
Coupons from United States Bonds	\$ 21.20
Coupons from United States Bonds	24.54
	45.74
Balance from Unused Subscriptions to Dr. Heath Memorial	30.03
Interest on bank balances	5.36
The Numismatist's share of Advertising Expense	165.00
Total	\$2074.75

Disbursements.

Vouchers paid—Nos. 32 to 64	\$1430.53
Balance on deposit with The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Bergen Branch, Jersey City, N. J.	\$ 644.22

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

Mr. Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Treasurer. It may have been noticed by some of you that the Treasurer's balance is

not the same as that reported by the Secretary. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that some funds have not been turned over to the Treasurer, but the matter will be adjusted by the auditing committee.

Motion made that the report of the Treasurer be received with thanks and spread upon the minutes after it has been referred to the auditing committee. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Wormser—The next order of business is the report of the Business Manager, Mr. Duffield.

Report of the Business Manager.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors:

Following are the transactions of The Numismatist for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1926:

RECEIPTS.

From advertising	\$1504.43
From subscriptions	2327.84
From sale of back volumes and numbers, extra copies, used cuts, etc.	124.24
From contributions	49.00
From postage advanced	.80
Total	\$4006.31
Balance on hand at last report	1885.45
Aggregate	\$5891.76

EXPENSES.

For printing The Numismatist	\$1724.85
For mailing envelopes	59.00
For postage on The Numismatist	97.06
For mailing and addressing	60.00
For cuts for illustrations	1010.61
For salary of editor and business manager	1200.00
For office postage	93.56
For letter-heads for business manager	4.00
For envelopes for business manager	8.25
For circulars for business manager	2.50
For expressage	2.70
For typewriter ribbons	2.00
For copy paper	1.85
For rubber stamps	1.90
For index cards	1.05
For photo supplies and photographs	20.00
For copyright fees	2.10
For affidavits	1.25
For wrapping paper and twine	1.80
Total	\$4294.48
For half the cost of advertising campaign	165.00
Total	\$4459.48
Balance on hand July 31, 1926	\$1432.28

Respectfully submitted,
F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Mr. Wormser—I will now entertain a motion about the report of the Business Manager and Editor of THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Gillette—Mr. Chairman, I think we should all show our appreciation of the fine work of Mr. Duffield by giving a special vote of thanks for his energy and interest, and, I therefore make that motion.

(Motion seconded.)

Mr. Wormser—It has been regularly moved and seconded that a special

vote of thanks be extended to the editor of THE NUMISMATIST for the splendid work and manner in which he has managed our publication. So ordered.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and referred to the auditing committee and, subject to their finding it correct, be placed on file. Motion carried.

The next order of business is the report of the Librarian and Curator.

Report of the Librarian and Curator.

Gentlemen: I am presenting to you a report that is not a report. This may seem paradoxical to you, but the additions to our library have been but a score of books, mostly of doubtful value. There have been only two requests for books during the year, both for books which should have been in the possession of the inquirers. Our library is sorely in need of books of common interest, mainly on United States coinage and the more valuable books on ancient coins.

Could the A. N. A. afford to buy the works of Cohen, Haeberlin, de Saulcy, or books like these, so that it would be worth while to lend them out?

I believe funds of our society are to be spent to spread knowledge of our hobby and permit those not so situated as to buy these to still be able to have a chance to consult them. Only in such way can we justify the existence of our library.

Our collection of coins is fine, as far as it goes, but shows the same lack of interest. Two or three gentlemen keep adding slowly to it, until we now have one case full of coins and medals in the splendid coin room of the R. N. A.

It seems a pity that we cannot increase this. The new Director, Dr. Arthur Parker, is doing everything in his power to make the coin exhibit one of the main attractions of the Municipal Museum, which under him is to be, and in a great measure has become, one of the finest in the country.

Instead of making, therefore, a report of how little we have done, I hereby appeal to all members and friends of our Association to add to our library and collection, that it may become worthy of our great hobby; that we may be able to point proudly to it and say that we are doing everything in our power to increase the number of people interested in the numismatic science.

PAUL M. LANGE, Librarian and Curator.

Mr. Bauer—In connection with the report I would say that the numismatic collection of the A. N. A. is not growing very fast. Contributions seem to be getting fewer instead of greater, and the library is not growing very fast. It is a very inactive department, to say the least. We have very few requests for books and very few contributions of coins or medals; in fact, our President is about the only contributor, with one or two exceptions. I do not know what the solution is.

Mr. Haney—As a point of information, may I ask where this museum is, and where its books are, and how a man in Louisiana can get a book in New York, and how a man in Texas may see a coin in some other place?

Mr. Wormser—Your question is composed of two parts and I will answer both. You cannot see the book unless you visit the library; you cannot look at the collection unless you visit it.

Mr. Bauer—A party may send a request to the Librarian and he will send you the books which you request. A list of the books is contained in the Membership List.

Mr. Wormser—I think you have received a copy of the Membership List booklet, and we have had extended to us the privilege to house our collection in the Municipal Museum at Rochester, in direct charge of the museum authorities, subject to the supervision of a curator. I think that answers the question. If I may be permitted, I would like to keep this before the members: Some day some member will recall this as he makes his will, and we hope that some day some one will endow both library and collection. I think that is the way most libraries and collections are started. In the meantime, we are receiving some contributions, especially from our foreign friends. A new one of last year was a very wonderful volume, being an addition to a series of volumes published by the King of Italy on Italian coins. I am afraid we could not lend any of these volumes, as they are too delicate to send through the mails.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, I make a motion at this time, inasmuch as

these books are not readily available, that when a member wishes some information relating to some coin he has, which the curator or librarian could supply without sending the books, such information be sent. I think Mr. Lange would be glad to do that. You know, at conventions different members will come to you and ask the history of this or that coin. I think if we have a good representative library the librarian could occasionally answer these questions, and that would obviate the necessity of sending a book just because somebody wanted to know something about some particular coin or medal.

Mr. Haney—Is not there a fund to supply the book?

Mr. Wormser—I think it is at the person's expense. Yes, surely.

Mr. Wormser—The next order of business is the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Yawger.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

It has been my privilege to serve for the past five years as Chairman of the Board of Governors of this Association, and whether, in your judgement, the result has been good or bad, I can assure you that I enjoyed the task, although it has taken more of my time than I could afford to give, and as I have been in the harness working for the A. N. A. for about ten years I would like to drop out of the picture right now; but, realizing that if both the President and Chairman should drop out at the same time, it would place quite a burden temporarily on the shoulders of the new officers in assuming the responsibility without any knowledge of the working affairs of the Association, and this is one of the reasons the nomination for President was accepted. To be perfectly frank, an Association like ours should not continue, for its own good, a one-or-two-man affair for too long a time.

There is one matter that I would like to see threshed out and settled, and that is the question of having a medal struck by the Association as an award for the best exhibit at Conventions and best article published in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the current year. At the 1923 Montreal Convention a resolution was passed to have a medal struck. The matter was referred to the Board of Governors, but no action was taken at that time because, as explained at Detroit last year, of the excessive cost of a medal worthy of the cause and Association.

At the Detroit convention a resolution was passed practically ordering a medal made. A committee was appointed, but when it was found that such a medal would cost between \$600 and \$700 it was referred to me. As this happened only recently, the matter was held up for the purpose of passing the buck back to the convention to find out positively, after knowing the cost, whether you wish to have the medals struck. If the decision is in favor of having the medals made, I would recommend that a committee be appointed on this floor with power to go ahead and have the medals struck. I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that I am not in any way opposed to the idea of an award medal. In fact, I think the idea is excellent. It is only the matter of expense I have in mind.

We have in our treasury about \$600. You can readily see we will not be in funds to finance this medal proposition before the first of the year, when the annual dues are paid. It would be poor policy, in my opinion, to deplete our treasury below a safe margin.

I would like to take this opportunity to recommend a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Julius Gutttag for his generous donation of the prizes again this year for the best exhibit and article.

At the Cleveland convention a resolution was adopted that *THE NUMISMATIST* be sent to such foreign institutions or societies, not exceeding 15 in number, as the Board of Governors may select, and that the expense thereof be appropriated from the funds of the Association. At Detroit last year a resolution was passed to continue sending *THE NUMISMATIST* to these foreign institutions, and I would recommend that we continue this for another year.

I am pleased to report that a profit of \$82.50 was turned over to the Association from the publication of the Membership List.

The reports of the other officers speak for themselves and it is not necessary for me to dwell on them, only that they show we are in a good healthy condition, and I take this opportunity on behalf of the Association to extend

thanks to our affable and genial General Secretary, Harry Wilson; the watch-dog of the Treasury, George Blake, and the good old reliable Frank Duffield.

It has been a pleasure to work with President Wormser during the past five years and there has never been any great difference of opinion as to how the affairs of the Association should be conducted, so long as the work desired was accomplished. In looking over the records I find that in some years matters requiring attention were taken care of by the President, other years by the Chairman.

I trust that this report will meet with your approval and thank you for your attention.

H. H. YAWGER, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Wormser—You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It is, indeed, a fine report. What is your pleasure in the matter?

Mr. Haney—I move that it be accepted.

Mr. Wormser—It has been regularly moved that the report be accepted with thanks, and I would suggest further that it might be referred to the Resolutions Committee, and if they request, further action on the part of the Convention. Is that agreeable?

Amended motion seconded and carried.

Report of the President.

Mr. Wormser—Friends of the A. N. A.: This is the third time the President has had occasion to start a talk. It is almost too much, but, nevertheless, it has been customary during the past few years for the President to present to you a summary of the year's activities. We are particularly glad to be in Washington this year, because it is the nation's capital, and we can here best emphasize the point that the functions of our Association are along national lines for the purpose of attempting to receive national recognition of the science, study and hobby of coin collecting, and also to make a good many of the activities of our Association conform to such a program.

It is not always possible to trace causes and results, but there is one particular point that perhaps we might think of while in Washington, and that is one that came up for discussion as far back as thirty-one years ago, when the Association had its first and only meeting in Washington. At that time the question that was engaging the Association was the absence of a national coin collection. We have grown, and so has the national regard for numismatics grown. Today the collection which the Government owns is housed in the National Museum, we regret possibly to the detriment of the city where it was formerly housed before being brought here to serve a wider purpose. Now it is housed at the National Museum in charge of a curator enthusiastic in his task and who is cooperating with the Association. We are enjoying a large appropriation for this collection and perhaps some time, when the nation's pursestrings are looser and there may not exist such a regard for economy, we may get a still larger appropriation.

Now, referring to our own business, you have heard the Secretary's report, and I again want to take occasion to express the thanks of our Association to the Secretary for his work. It is not conspicuous work, but it is hard work and it is good work. During the year, in connection with the Secretary's work, your President had occasion to send out follow-up letters, trying to keep the delinquents in line. The list started with about one hundred and fifty names. The President does not deserve the credit, for the Chairman and Secretary both worked as hard, but we finally brought down the list to ninety-seven. I would like to say a word here for the benefit of those who are delinquent and then come back. There is no reason to have any delinquent list. The members should be loyal enough to the officials either to pay up or get out. A man should pay his bills as soon as he receives them and make the work of the Secretary that much easier, or else, if he does not want to stay in, say so. It is not fair for a member to be carried three or four months and then decide to quit. The least he can do is to write a letter resigning at once. I am not trying to knock, but this is meant for those who are going to read the report. I started out to talk about the Secretary's report. We were very much afraid that, like the

thermometer, our fever heat of enthusiasm was going to drop and that we would not keep up to the one thousand or reach the fifteen-hundred mark. I am, indeed, happy to hear that the membership is higher, counting in, as we did last year, those whose applications are pending—higher than it was last year. We have nine members over one thousand, and we hope that with the new administration next year we shall be up to one thousand and fifty.

One thing was not dwelt on because our officials are too modest, and that is the work of the Treasurer in trying to increase the number of life members. If my figures are correct, we have seven new life members. This is entirely due to the work of the Treasurer, and we want to take this opportunity to thank him for his fine work along that line, as this constitutes our permanent fund, the backbone of the Association, and we are wishing him good luck for future work along that line. At the same time we also want to thank those who have become life members. It is a distinction and honor to be a life member of such an Association as ours, and we hope that every one who can afford to be one will take out life membership, even if he is not especially solicited.

I next want to refer to the report of our Business Manager, Mr. Duffield. He is doing heroic work in his editorship of our paper. The financial showing on the face of it is not as high as it was last year. However, this is only on the face of it, and not when you analyze it. He really should have referred to the matter in his report, but as he is too modest to do so, I will. We have behind us an accomplishment of a piece of numismatic research work for which we wish to extend special thanks to the author, Mr. Zerbe, who was kind enough to give us the manuscript of his splendid article on Bryan Money. It has been an expensive issue on this account, and that is why our funds are low, but that is the purpose of the funds in THE NUMISMATIST treasury, and the best use to which they can be put is to occasionally put out special issues. While the actual money balance is not higher than last year, or even the same, the Bryan issue is a valuable asset, which counts for more than money in the treasury and is one of the things that the Association should accomplish. Another reason for the reduction in funds is the advertising campaign which was authorized at last year's Convention and which we undertook during the past year and which I will presently bring to your attention, as that campaign was in your President's charge. In connection with the report of the Chairman of the Board, we wish to extend our special thanks for the fine work which the Chairman of the Board did in preparing and making the membership list the success it was. It was indeed an accomplishment to get out a booklet and instead of taking money out of the treasury to put money back into it. It makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. In that connection I would like to urge upon you that the membership list be continued. It would not be necessary in my opinion to have a new membership list annually, but, with the cooperation of the Secretary and Business Manager and the Chairman of the Board of Governors, supplements could be issued either annually or every other year, embodying corrections and changes which have taken place since the last publication. Of course, the membership list becomes almost antiquated as soon as issued because there are changes in the membership all the time. For this reason it is necessary and seems self-evident that we publish supplements annually.

At the last Convention a number of resolutions were passed, all calling for certain communications on the part of the President and other officials of the A. N. A. to various authorities. Along that line suitable letters were written on the subject of commemorative coins and sent to Mr. Vestal, chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures of the House; to Mr. McLean, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and Mr. Robert Grant, Director of the Mint. We cannot always tell what good the forwarding of resolutions of this nature does, but it does keep the subject before the proper officials and shows to them that an organization such as ours is interested in their problems. The only reply was from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, reading as follows:

"I have yours of the 14th instant, containing suggestions with regard to the issuance of commemorative coins, etc. Will say in reply that I shall be glad to bring your views with regard to this matter to the attention of

the Committee on Banking and Currency when this subject is under consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to the rather indiscriminate issuance of such coins, and I heartily agree with him. Yours sincerely,

"(Signed) GEORGE P. McLEAN."

And I think we are perfectly satisfied with that reply, for, while we do advocate the issuance of some commemorative coins, they should not be issued indiscriminately.

Further correspondence of the Secretary along the line of our last year's resolutions and along the line of the expansion of the national coin collection was addressed to the same authorities as the other letter, as they were in charge of appropriations for that purpose. No replies, however, were received.

Committees were also appointed during the year, which I have already read to you, to be in charge of A. N. A. publications and publicity and of the Award Medal, and these activities will be spoken of later.

During the preceding year's convention there was also appointed a so-called Washington Smithsonian Committee, composed of Messrs. Emery, Garrett and Duffield. I do not know what activities they were engaged in or if any. However, it is good to have a committee of this kind to take care of matters that might come up in connection with the National Museum or legislation in Washington.

You will recall that some years ago at the New York Convention I pointed out in my address the need of greater activity on the part of the Government in subsidizing the national coin collection. A part of that address was reprinted in booklets and at the time sent out in connection with other letters. Wanting to use up the booklets, I sent to all members of Congress, both Senate and House, a copy of this booklet. I dare say, without any detraction from their education, that very few of them, if any, know what numismatics means, and if they get a pamphlet they may at least have an opportunity to read up on it. No response was received, but the pamphlets went out and as the expenditure was not great we hope that they may have produced some good.

As to the President's direct activities, a report has been issued on the funds collected for the Heath Memorial and published in due time in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and receipts were sent to all those generous enough to contribute toward the movement. May I be permitted to again say that it was more than gratifying the way the membership responded to that appeal and shows that we have a real live organization enthused with the idea of helping numismatics along.

Coin Week was again called for and set in February and was observed by a number of individuals and corporate members. I believe I detected a waning of enthusiasm for Coin Week, for ever so often some one tries to tell me it does not do any good; therefore, this year I let Coin Week take its own course outside of setting the time for it. In my opinion it will not do much good if we make Coin Week compulsory. It has to be left to the various members in the particular cities. There undoubtedly is strong sentiment on the part of some to keep it up. In this connection I received a letter from the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, by its secretary, Mr. Hansen, who on this subject writes:

"It will interest you to know that Coin Week was very successful here and that several fine exhibits were made in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. The committee rendered its report, but President Turrill decided to retain the committee during the year in order that they could arrange the exhibits and publicity, as well as to generally popularize the science of numismatics. Mr. Turrill is a firm believer in the value of National Coin Week and declared that with a little additional work he saw no reason why numismatics should not take its place along with philatelics, which of course has grown by leaps and bounds."

As to the result of Coin Week, we have certainly obtained a few new members. I personally was in direct contact with New York Coin Week and I think we did get one or two new applications. However, it must, at any rate, result in publicity for numismatics, and the least that collectors can do is to show some of their collections to the public and make this an

opportunity to do so. The Association should and must promote the diffusion of knowledge to the general public of what numismatic means; that it is not the study of old junk, but reviving for us old history and presenting the facts. It is our duty and we want to show coin collections, and the public is glad to see them whenever you advertise widely that they are on exhibition, and the public will go if the place is prominent enough and readily accessible. The public does not as a general thing go to art galleries to paint, but to see pictures and get information from them, and the same thing applies to coin collections. It is not always that it does us good, but we do good to the other fellow and help to improve his artistic standards and historical knowledge.

Now I will talk about the advertising campaign. I will start at the end and let you judge whether it was worth while or not. Advertising the A. N. A. has been whispered into my ear for a good many years, and I thought it worth while to try it out. I do not believe that the results of the advertising campaign are complete as yet, but this will give you an idea as to what happened and how valuable it may or may not be. As a first step at the end of the last convention I consulted with our good friend and member, Mr. B. Max Mehl, who was generous enough to give me in concise form the results of his many years of such campaigns, especially in regard to the media of publication which was to be used. He also referred me to the advertising agency which handled his advertising and saved considerable correspondence. A conference was held last February between the chairman of the Board, Mr. Yawger, Mr. Duffield and myself. The question came up where we should advertise. Finally, it seemed apparent that the theory held that a collector was born, not made, was true, and for that reason advertising should be placed in papers and magazines that were read by people who already had some incipient knowledge or taste for collecting.

It is all right to say that a collector is born, not made, but just the same it is worth while to bring out the latent taste that may be there and which a man may not know of himself, and for that reason it is a good thing to advertise numismatics; but all this did not help us in deciding where to advertise numismatics. We had talked about advertising in the Saturday Evening Post or in the Review of Reviews or some of the Hearst publications, but it was finally thought most reasonable not to use these media. They were going to the general public, were expensive and would not go to the man who had the taste for collection even slightly. Finally the advertising was placed as follows: Three issues of the American Boy; six issues of the New York Times Sunday Book Supplement; three issues of the Bankers' Service Bulletin; six issues of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News and three issues of the Antiquarian, the total cost being equally borne by THE NUMISMATIST and the general treasury and amounting to \$329.73, which seems a good deal of money to pay out of the treasury, but which, as you see, is very much less than the \$800 we talked about last year, and I think you were pretty safe in leaving the amount to the discretion of the committee. In addition to this, there will be a bill for the expense of postage, but it really is not fair to put that in the advertising campaign, for if the business manager of THE NUMISMATIST gets any new subscribers he has the cost of postage, just the same, in sending out the magazine.

The total number of replies was 153; the total number of single subscribers was 96, and in the total number of replies were included people who wanted catalogs, wanted to know how rare a coin was, etc., so they were not all worth while, but I believe the value of advertising is measured by the number of replies, not by subscribers. In addition to the single subscribers there were requests for sample copies, 32, and these two classes make a total of 128. The actual amount that came back into the treasury from half-yearly subscriptions and sample copies was \$100.40. The new members so far obtained from the list of those who did subscribe was three, but the membership campaign is not yet finished, for as the six-month subscriptions expire they will be invited to subscribe for a full year, and also will be invited to join the A. N. A. The efficiency of the advertising, in my opinion—I am not an advertising man; you will have to be the judges—is shown by the following: Taking the total number of replies, the percentage of subscribers was as follows: American Boy, 70 per cent.; New York Times, 54 per cent.; Bankers' Service Bulletin, 86 per cent.; Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, 73 per cent.; Antiquarian, 27 per cent.

The cost per subscription was as follows, comparing the total cost of advertising with the number that actually subscribed—in other words, the money that came in against the cost: American Boy, \$3.04; New York Times, \$2.80; Bankers' Service Bulletin, \$9.41; Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, \$1.41; Antiquarian, \$20.09.

I want to point out that this does not necessarily mean a lack of efficiency on the part of the magazines or publications which show the highest percentage cost. You have to keep in mind that the subscriber who cost \$20 may be a much higher class of subscriber than the one who only cost \$1.41, and he may be one who will bring in others from among his friends, so any rate of comparison by which you are going to show these results is bound not to be absolutely accurate.

It was necessary to know what range the advertising covered, and so I have taken just the farthest away, those replies which came from distant points. The American Boy brought in replies from Florida, Texas, Arkansas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Colorado and Tennessee. The New York Times from Arkansas, North Carolina, Colorado, Canada, Tennessee, South Carolina, England, Jugo-Slavia, Dutch East Indies. Bankers' Service Bulletin from Georgia, Nebraska, Indiana, Montana. Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News from California, Wyoming, Oregon, Nebraska, Canada, China. About the China one I am not certain, because the letter was mailed in the United States, but the permanent address is given as China. Antiquarian from Virginia and Missouri.

The average cost per answer was \$2.15, and the average cost per new subscriber was \$3.43.

I think that is all I have to tell you about the advertising campaign. In the way of further publicity I would like to call to your attention a series of articles that were published by Mr. Theodore J. Venn for the Bankers' Service Bulletin. Our advertising appeared on the same page. I think that these articles appeared in two issues with our advertising, and they are very interesting, being written for the general public, and they are bound to introduce the subject of numismatics among the class that should be good collectors, viz., the bankers.

I also want to refer to our honored friend and ex-President, Mr. Zerbe, who, as usual, is doing fine work throughout the country. He had a particularly fine showing at one of the branches of the Chase National Bank, in New York, and this bank published an elaborate description of Mr. Zerbe's collection, all of it very helpful to numismatic publicity.

Two things have been called to the attention of the President that might have to be brought before the Association for action and consideration; one is a letter from the Boston society received early in the year after the Membership List was published. They raise the question when they ever became a branch society and why they are not a corporate member. I would like to recommend to you in this connection to take the necessary steps through the Committee on Resolutions to have the branch societies converted into corporate members. I cannot see why they should be called a branch. We ourselves should be called a federation, and not an association, but it is too late to discuss that. We can at least take steps to change the branches into corporate members. I think we have some legal talent with us. Mr. Gillette is a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and he can probably word the resolution correctly. I think we should put all local associations on the same footing of corporate members. I think this communication from Boston calls for some action.

The other communication I received calls possibly for some action. It is a letter from Mr. Fisher as follows:

"On imported war medals and decorations from Europe the collector has to pay an eighty per cent. duty. As war medals and decorations are not on a competitive basis with our home productions and are merely classified by the custom authorities as 'jewelry,' because they are worn on the person, the custom-house attitude on this class of merchandise is unreasonable. Cannot some concerted action be taken to bear upon Congress to remove the duties on these items? The numismatist and collector of these types would greatly profit were the duty removed."

I felt hesitant to even talk about this, because I was afraid that if we

started something to attempt to reduce the duty on medals it might strike back and, instead of reducing the duty on medals, might act as a boomerang and lead them to impose a duty on coins. However, on giving the subject further consideration and talking it over with some persons in authority, I concluded that it would not be possible to put a duty on coins. They are either bullion or actual currency, and a duty cannot be imposed on foreign currency. While it might be in order to take up the suggestion contained in this letter and consider the advisability of going on record relative to reducing the duty on these medals, I would like to say that only Saturday I had a talk with some one in the Custom House Department of the Treasury about how it might be done; whether it was the subject of a ruling of the Collector of Customs, or whether it was a matter of law. I found out that it was a specific provision of the tariff act that articles of adornment, including medals, are entered at this 80 per cent. duty which prevails on jewelry, and the only medals which are exempted are those which have been awarded by foreign governments to the parties importing them. All that we can do is to get after Congress when they are planning a new tariff act, and as there is no sign of such a thing, all I can say is that there is nothing we can do. I doubt, even if there was a new tariff, whether we could succeed in reducing this duty. It is entirely up to you what you think we should do.

The past year has again been a very sad one for us from the viewpoint of the toll which death has taken among our membership. In actual number of members the loss is not so large, but we have lost three particularly prominent numismatists and scholars.

We lost this year our dear old friend whom we always had with us at our Conventions, one who during his life accumulated a wonderful collection bearing on the past history and records of his particular country. I am referring to Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

This year also saw the passing of one who, although he was not a member of our Association, nor was he always in sympathy with us, was nevertheless the most prominent collector not only in this country but the world. We most sorely regret his passing. I am referring to Mr. Virgil M. Brand.

On the list is also the name of one who from 1904-1907 was President of the Association, who in 1911 was editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, a gentleman, scholar and numismatist, a man capable of producing numismatic work in the shape of books, Mr. A. R. Frey.

The other members whom we lost during the year and deeply regret are: Mr. Sam Guthman, Mr. Henry Mendels, Mr. E. Vernon Moore, Dr. Henry J. Perry, Dr. Benjamin Wright Pierce, Mr. Wm. A. Bercry, Mr. Adolph B. Eberhard, Mr. W. P. Pierce, Dr. Willard N. Simmons, Mr. A. T. Swansson, Mr. John S. Tuttle, Mr. Carl W. Utter, Mr. Charles J. Wetzel, Mr. J. Henry Woods and Mr. George W. Parent. I shall ask you, as in past years, to give a moment to the thought of these men who are no longer with us and to rise in their memory.

(Convention rises as a mark of respect to their memory.)

This, friends, is a report and a talk on our last year's activities. For the future I can see nothing but a continuing prosperity for the Association. I believe that the interest in numismatics is increasing, especially interest in American numismatics, just as interest is increasing in all things that bear upon the history of our country. Those who already have an interest in things historical must be introduced through special effort to the study of numismatics. We must stir up their latent interest whenever we have an opportunity and must increase the influence of our Association and the number of our members so as to afford the strongest possible organization.

I think this is about my last opportunity to talk at length. I have had the good fortune and pleasure to be your President for five years. I think this is longer than I had any right to be President, but it has always been a great pleasure, and I have done the work cheerfully and to the best of my ability. I think I could not have done it had I not had the help of every one of you, and particularly the help of the officers. I do not think it would be fair for me to mention any one name, because all have helped, and such discrimination would be unfair. We have had a fine working organization, and whenever I have called on any man he has given me his best cooperation. I do want to say, however, that the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Business Manager, have done

fine work, and with their aid I am sure the Association will continue to grow as it has done in the past. I cannot say more. I can only say a very hearty word of thanks for all the help you have given me, and wish for you the greatest prosperity and success in the future, no matter who is at the head of the Association, and assure you that I shall always help in any way possible. I thank you.

Mr. Bauer, Second Vice-President, took the chair.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I move we show our appreciation of this report by a rising vote of thanks. (Motion seconded amid applause.) Would this be an appropriate interval in which to express our appreciation of our President's report? I think we would all like to thank Mr. Wormser for his great ability and devotion and most efficient work in furthering the aims of the Association. His term of office has been distinguished by the advancement of the Association's position and it is better in every way. And the Association desires to place on record its high appreciation of his services and devotion to the cause of numismatics in the United States.

Mr. Bauer—You have heard the remarks of Mr. Chapman in appreciation of our retiring President's services, and while I would like to say that the Resolutions Committee had in mind something of this kind, to be brought up later, if you desire, I will entertain the motion.

Mr. Chapman—Perhaps this report should go to the Resolutions Committee. I will, if you desire, withdraw my motion. Perhaps my words may not be considered full enough in the view of the Resolutions Committee. It is too important a resolution to be adopted *ex parte* at this moment. Do I understand that there is a motion to refer this to the Resolutions Committee? (Motion made and seconded.)

Mr. Bauer—Gentlemen, you have heard a motion, duly seconded, that the remarks of your President be referred to the Resolutions Committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Wormser resumed the chair.

Dr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the members to an oversight. I doubt the expediency of referring the President's address to the Resolutions Committee. The recommendations in that, I think, call for the action of a separate committee in a more complete manner than the Resolutions Committee would do. Also, when we receive their report we will not find ourselves involved in a parliamentary debate over something that should not be in the report of the Resolutions Committee. I think it wise to refer the President's report for allocation and reference back to this body. I will not make this as a motion. I would like to hear from the President.

Mr. Wormser—I can say, in explanation, that usually where anything in the nature of recommendations appears in a report they are referred to the Resolutions Committee to put them in the form of resolutions and then they are discussed by the Association as a whole. The Resolutions Committee has had charge of the formulation of action, and after their report is brought in the Association discusses the matters step by step and they are then acted on.

Mr. Wormser—The hour is rather advanced and we do not want to rush ourselves on our program. The next activity is at 12.30, the official photograph on the south steps of the Treasury.

Mr. Wormser—I want to call your attention to the various events on our program. We would like to have every one go on this afternoon's trip, as it is a very fine one. We do not want to get back too late. I want to explain tomorrow's program. It is rather unusual to have sightseeing in the morning and the Association meeting in the afternoon, but we found it more practical to have it that way, as the Capitol closes at 5 o'clock and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and so for that reason we changed the program. Is there any further business? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

Motion to adjourn made and carried.

SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 2.30 Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Wormser—As the first order of business we have the special business set for the hour of 2.30, the closing of the presentation of names and the closing of the nominations for officials for the ensuing year. You have a Committee on Nominations, composed of Dr. Henderson, Mr. Sears and Mr. Brenner, and at the Convention there is present Dr. Henderson and Mr. Sears. Dr. Henderson will you please make your report?

Dr. Henderson—Your committee used their best efforts to do what they could. The results are almost self-evident. On the ballot which was sent to every member there will, as always, be some changes. We have names for every office. Somebody labored under the delusion that the business of this committee was to make the nominations. This is done only when there are not nominations for every office. In other words, it is the business of this committee to see that nominations are made for every office, and we will endeavor to do so. We have the following names for nomination:

For President, Harry H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.

First Vice-President, A. S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Librarian, Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.

Chairman Board of Governors, H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

Members of the Board of Governors (four to be elected)—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.; George L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.; F. C. C. Boyd, New York City; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward T. Newell, New York City; A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Sternbery, Dundee, Ill.; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Wormser—You have heard the report of the Committee on Nominations. I will entertain a motion that the committee be thanked for its efforts and that the report be accepted.

Motion made and seconded.

Mr. Bauer—Before you put this motion I would like to withdraw my name and substitute the name of Mr. L. A. Renaud for nomination. I feel that we should recognize Montreal. As you remember, Brother Gravel gave way to Mr. Boyer last year.

Motion made, seconded and carried that report of Committee on Nominations be accepted with thanks.

Mr. Wormser—Now I think it will be the proper proceeding to take up offices and call for further names from the floor. I think the proper proceeding would be for us to take up nominations for Presidnet. Any further names? If not, nominations will be closed.

Motion to this effect made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—For First Vice-President we have the name of Mr. Boyer. Any further names?

Motion made to close nominations.

Question—Does Mr. Boyer know of his nomination?

Mr. Wormser—We have a telegram from him in Paris, but I think it is understood that the Nominations Committee has ascertained whether the nomination will be accepted. I do not think that there will be any difficulty about him serving as First Vice-President, for if he is not here, the Second Vice-President can act. Any further names for First Vice-President?

Motion made and carried that nominations be closed.

Mr. Wormser—For Second Vice-President we have the name of Mr. Bauer.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, I would like to repeat what I said before, that is, not repeat it, but go on record. As you know, Mr. Renaud has been an active member and worker and attended all the Conventions, and I feel at this time it is for the good of the Association that I withdraw in favor of Mr. Renaud. I suppose the proper thing for me to do is to decline and then to have Mr. Renaud nominated.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Bauer's name is not in nomination then.

Mr. Bauer nominated Mr. Renaud for Second Vice-President, which nomination was seconded.

Mr. Wormser—For General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson.

Motion made and carried to close nominations.

Mr. Wormser—For Treasurer, George H. Blake.

Motion made, seconded and carried to close nominations.

Mr. Wormser—For Librarian-Curator, Mr. Paul M. Lange.

No further names. Motion carried to close nominations.

Mr. Wormser—Chairman of the Board of Governors, H. H. Yawger and Charles Markus.

Mr. Yawger—I would like to withdraw my name.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Yawger has withdrawn. The only name for nomination is Mr. Markus.

Motion carried to close nominations.

Mr. Wormser—Members of the Board of Governors, Messrs. Newcomer, Tilden, Boyd, Wormser, Markus, Mehl, Newell, Hutchinson, Sternberg and Thorson.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, I would like my name withdrawn from the list.

Mr. Sternberg—I wish to withdraw from the list.

Mr. Wilson—I received a letter from Mr. Mehl and he said that he thought that some one else should be given a chance on the Board and he wants to decline the office. I asked him to reconsider, and if you want to let it stand, all right. The letter is as follows:

"In your circular letter of the 29th ult., just received, I notice that I have again been honored by having been nominated for membership to the Board of Governors of our Association. I appreciate this very much indeed, but I feel that, since I have already served two terms, it would be to the best interests of the Association to have other or rather new members, or members who have not yet served on the Board, elected to membership for the Board of Governors. For that reason I will appreciate it if you will kindly consider this letter as my resignation of my candidacy for the office. This does not mean, however, that I shall discontinue my active interest and well wishes for the A. N. A. It is my intention to be in Washington, where I hope to again greet you."

Mr. Duffield—Mr. President, I would like to nominate G. H. Russell, of Washington, as a member of the Board of Governors.

Motion made and carried that nominations be closed.

Mr. Wormser—You will have plenty of time to change the names. The election does not take place until 11.15 tomorrow, the polls closing at 12 o'clock. You will have all the time you need to fill in your proper vote. What you handed to the Secretary is merely your credentials. I think that answers your question. The next order of business will be further reports from the District Secretaries and special committees.

Mr. Blake—I was not able to be here at the regular time, but there is a report I shall offer that has not been read yet. Will that be in order now? It is about the life memberships.

Mr. Wormser—I think this should be considered a supplement to the Treasurer's report and it should have precedence. I think Mr. Blake should have the floor.

Mr. Blake—This is a separate report, not a supplement.

Life Membership.

August 21, 1925, balance on hand		\$4.05
James A. Sloan, # 18	\$50.00	
E. A. Hoare, # 19	50.00	
A. A. Grinnell, # 20	50.00	
James G. Macallister, # 21	50.00	
A. C. Hutchinson, # 22	50.00	
Detroit Coin Club, # 23	50.00	
Julius Gutttag, # 24	50.00	\$350.00

Premiums on bonds transferred from—

General cash	\$2.73	
	1.00	\$3.73
		\$357.78

Bought Liberty Bonds, \$103.00, \$51.50, \$152.28, \$51.00.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

Motion made and carried to receive report with thanks and spread on the minutes after it has been referred to Auditing Committee.

Mr. Wormser—I have some reports from a number of District Secretaries that I would like to read to you, as we are always glad to hear from our friends and know that they are showing an interest in our work. The first letter is from Mr. L. A. Burmeister, Jr., District Secretary for Wisconsin and Minnesota:

"Here is my annual report for the year. Have gotten one new member in my district and have one or two more which I expect to get before long. Am working hard trying to form a coin club here. If once started, the people will get more interested in collecting coins. A club makes a great difference. Had quite a few inquiries about coins and medals from people who saw my coins on exhibition during Coin Week. Coin Week was a success here and have made arrangements already for next year's Coin Week. Sorry I cannot be at the Washington Convention with the rest of the good fellows, and hope the Convention will be a success."

Motion made and carried that report be accepted with thanks.

Report of Mr. Nelson T. Thorson, District Secretary, Omaha, Neb., read and accepted with thanks:

"I beg to report that numismatic interest in this vicinity is on a steady increase. New members have been obtained and others have already shown interest by asking for blanks to shortly join our Association. Several Iowa members, to date only subscribers to THE NUMISMATIST, will shortly take out memberships as well. The local membership, though of permanent nature, hardly permits an effort in forming a local club, such as I am working toward. Our annual Coin Week was observed here as usual with open house at the Public Library room, containing the famous Byron Reed collection, and much publicity was given on the occasion. Since appointed chairman of the committee in charge of this section, I have arranged for a visitors' register in the coin rooms, also a regular attendant in charge, and by permission of the board of governors and librarian the rooms have been re-decorated and exhibits placed in more convenient order with a new section added for the U. S. commemorative coins and medals. In this interesting and popular section we are at this time fairly represented and propose to complete same as far as possible in the future."

Report of H. A. Brand, Cincinnati, read and accepted with thanks for the files.

Mr. Gonzales' report had the same action.

Mr. Yoder's report read and received with appreciation.

Mr. Zug—I would like to submit a report right now if possible. I have nothing to report new, so far as numismatic activities in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland are concerned. These are decidedly quiescent. There are only possibly half a dozen active collectors in the city of Washington, possibly about the same number in Baltimore, and in the rest of the outlying country there are few except myself. I live about half way between the two cities. Washington has a very active stamp club, which holds weekly meetings, but what coin collectors there are are not so active. They may possibly have an active interest in one or two special lines or series. As I started to say, the suggestion was made some time ago that those who are interested in coins here in the city might join with the stamp club and get the use of their rooms and have regular meetings. When they tried to get together they never reached any definite conclusion. There is, as Mr. Yoder stated in his report, a kind of an interest in numismatics among a large class of people, chiefly persons who have an accumulation of worthless old coins which they think are valuable, and this is about as far as their interest in numismatics goes. Mr. Haskin, who conducts an "Answers to Correspondents" for Washington City and a number of the Southern States, asked me if I would consent to answer inquiries relating to numismatics for him, and in a moment of weakness I consented. I get from ten to twenty letters a day from all over the South, mostly about valueless coins, and if they enclose a stamp I generally answer. If they do not enclose a stamp I do not bother. Sometimes my correspondence gets behind and I will have from fifty to sixty of these letters to answer, and it is quite a

problem. It seems to me that it might be of advantage to numismatics to give some of these people some general information, because they indicate some interest in the subject. If we had some kind of a booklet giving some general information about coin collecting, and tell them why coins are collected, it might be instrumental in bringing in new members. Of course, some discretion would have to be used in sending out this information. There would be no use in sending it to people who have no definite interest, but it seems to me that if something of this kind could be done it might possibly be useful. I think the numismatists in the District are manifesting a little more interest in the matter and are going to try and get together with the stamp club here. If we once had a club we might gather in a few more members. It is a very surprising thing that in the city of Washington, the head of the Government of the country and one of the large cities, and a place which has one of the big collections in the country, not much is done that pertains to numismatics. It is really a surprise that there are not more numismatists here, and I think in the course of time we might succeed in stirring up interest in the matter.

Mr. Wormser—Gentlemen, I am sure we are all glad to hear from Mr. Zug. As this is not in the nature of a written report, I do not think there is any need of formal action. It becomes part of the record. The two points which Mr. Zug has made were, first, for a booklet. That has had the consideration of the President and the Board for some time past, also on the part of conventions, and I think that something will be done on this subject during the coming year. On the other subject, that of a Washington club, that has been discussed for three or four years and we seem able to get just so far and no farther. In his capacity of District Secretary I would like to see Mr. Zug take hold very actively in collaboration with others. We have prepared the way through our Washington Convention to make these plans flourish. I do not think that this needs any special action by the convention. We are always glad to hear of any new clubs being formed. That is a good task for Mr. Zug during the coming year, but he will need assistance.

I have three more reports from secretaries. One is from Mr. John M. Connor, Jr. I seem to have mislaid one letter he wrote me, but it contains reference to something he wrote in another letter, which reads as follows:

"I have some plans for numismatics in this section that I hope to get a little action on before the year is out."

This is in the nature of a report and incidentally I might say that Mr. Connor bestirred himself and secured a very good paper, which we shall hear later on.

Motion carried to accept report with thanks.

Mr. Wormser—A report from Charles C. Cheek, Sanford, N. C., was as follows:

"In reply to your letter of recent date I beg to say that I have been making my plans to attend the convention in Washington, but at the last minute I find that I will be unable to do so. To say that I regret my inability to attend this meeting is putting it very mildly, as I have never had the pleasure of attending one and had counted largely on this one, but 'Oft the best laid plans, etc.' I wish I had some report of activities in my territory that would be of interest to the Association, but, as you are well aware, this is not a very fertile field at best. I am forwarding an application for membership to the Secretary by today's mail and hope I may be able to interest others in the future and thereby stir up some interest in this territory in numismatics."

Motion made and carried that report be accepted with thanks.

Mr. Wormser—A report from Lionel L. Fletcher, Surrey, England, reads as follows:

"I am very much obliged for your letter of July 12, and trust that the annual convention at Washington will be a very successful one. I am sorry that for the past three weeks I have been out of touch with numismatic matters, owing to having been away in camp with the Honorable Artillery Company, where your letter reached me and from which I have only just

returned. I have spoken to a number of numismatic friends with a view to their becoming members of the A. N. A., but so far with little result. I will, however, make a special effort this autumn to obtain new members and hope I may be successful in doing so. I am sorry I am unable to attend the Convention. I shall be pleased to hear if any of your members should be visiting England."

The report was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Wormser—We have also two other District Secretaries with us, but they are not at present in the room. I shall call on them the next time they are here. The next order of business should be the reports of committees. Mr. Wood, are you ready with your report on the audit of the books of THE NUMISMATIST?

Mr. Wood—The report of the committee is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to audit the books of THE NUMISMATIST have examined the books, reports, etc., submitted and have found the same correct. We recommend to the Board of Governors that the Editor be empowered to hire an assistant to do certain routine work.

HOWLAND WOOD,
J. M. HENDERSON,
Auditing Committee.

August 23, 1926.

Mr. Wood—I think a few words perhaps would be in order supplementing the last part of the report. We had a talk with Mr. Duffield about his work, how much he had to do, and really the work of getting out the magazine is heavy. It grows more and more so each year. Last year there were one or two extra things to burden Mr. Duffield, and in certain months of the year the work is very heavy. At the beginning of the year there is the routine work of renewals, etc., so that it is really more than he can attend to. He has been impressing his daughter into that work to help out. She has been doing it voluntarily, and he has paid her for some of the work. I do not believe in letting people work for nothing, and I think it would be a very good thing if she or someone else could be paid a slight sum each month for the months in which she works and does certain routine work as a regular thing. Mr. Duffield could exact certain work to be done by the assistant, and both Dr. Henderson and I recommend to the Board of Governors to take that matter under their consideration.

Mr. Gillette—I move that the report be accepted and that it go to the Resolutions Committee.

On request, he amended the motion to refer the matter to the Board of Governors instead.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to say just a word. The suggestion did not come from me. It was entirely the idea of the Auditors.

Question—Would it not be well to ascertain something of the amount of money involved to obtain this employee?

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Chairman, I think our Board of Governors is for that purpose. All matters along these lines should be referred to them. I therefore wish to second the amended motion of Mr. Gillette to refer this matter to the Board of Governors.

Dr. Henderson asked whether matters referring to the magazine should go to the Board of Governors, and is assured that that is the proper procedure, as the Board of Governors manage the magazine in connection with the Editor and Business Manager.

It was recommended that the report be accepted with thanks and that the recommendations contained therein be referred to the Board of Governors for suitable action. Motion made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—I have a few more letters to read, and as they do not take up much time I will read them.

A letter from Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.: "I am exceedingly regretful that once more I am unavoidably prevented from attending our annual convention. I hope the meeting will be very successful and that all will have a happy time. Please extend greetings from Mrs. Wurtzbach and myself to all present."

A telegram from Chas. H. Fisher: "Regret exceedingly my inability to be with the convention this year, but I wish for you and the other members of the Association a successful, profitable and enjoyable Convention."

A telegram from Dr. Geo. P. French: "Best wishes to A. N. A. for a wonderfully successful convention. Sorry Mrs. French and I cannot be with you."

A telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Judson Brenner: "Up to last minute we expected to be with you, but important lawsuit prevented. Please convey to the members our highest regards and best wishes for a most successful and enjoyable convention."

A radiogram from Mr. and Mrs. Boyer: "Sorry not to be with you. Best wishes."

Mr. J. deLagerberg sent his heartiest greetings.

Mr. Wormser—I think it might be a nice thing to authorize the Secretary to send greetings in behalf of the Association to those who have thought it worth while to send us telegrams of greeting.

A motion to this effect was made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—I think we will call on the chairman of the Committee on Papers to read a paper to us and take the reports up later.

Mr. Guttag asked that the business be attended to first so he can get away, and, on request, made a formal motion, which was carried.

Mr. Wormser—Is Mr. Hutchinson here? Mr. Hutchinson is chairman of the Committee on Award Medal.

Mr. Hutchinson—Mr. Chairman, last fall, after being appointed on that committee, I wrote to the various members of the committee and had several letters back and forth. Personally, I was surprised to find out the cost of the medal, and after I found out the cost I sent the letters to our President. I think they also went to Mr. Yawger. Several weeks ago I received a letter from our President in reference to the matter, and in it he gave me some recommendations. I have the recommendations here, and after consulting the rest of the committee we accepted them in his wording, as none of us could word them better. I will read his letter, or rather the part of it containing the resolutions:

"a—That a suitable medal be struck, a new model to be designed for a suitable obverse, while for the reverse the donation of the die of the reverse of the Wormser medal be accepted by the A. N. A., and the die be changed by the same artist designing the obverse, so as to fit the purposes of the medal; that the Association order the striking of 20 medals in silvered bronze for a ten years' supply, one each to be awarded annually as a prize for the best convention exhibit and as a prize for the best article appearing in THE NUMISMATIST during the fiscal year between succeeding Conventions; and the inscription to be engraved on the medal stating that it is awarded as literary prize or as exhibition prize, and the name of the recipient.

"b—That John M. Swanson, by reason of his many years connection with the Association and having done similar work for numismatic organizations in the past, and being familiar with the aims and ideals of the Association, be appointed as the artist to prepare the design and model for the medal.

"c—That the Medallic Art Company of New York, by reason of the artistic excellence of its work, and having successfully engaged in similar work for numismatic organizations in the past, be commissioned to prepare the dies from the sculptor's design, and also furnish 21 specimens of the medal for a ten years' supply, the extra specimen to be placed in the collection of the A. N. A. at Rochester.

"d—That a committee of three, composed of the President of the Association, Chairman of the Board of Governors and a third member to be appointed by the President, be in charge of the work and authorized to approve the design and all details of the execution of the medals.

"e—That the dies, after the striking of the medals, be placed in the custody of the Librarian and Curator of the Association.

"f—That the sum of \$800 be appropriated as follows:

For the sculptor's work in designing and supervising the medal . . .	\$ 500.00
For the preparation of a new obverse die and changes in the Wormser reverse die	200.00
For the manufacture of 21 medals not to exceed	30.00
For contingencies	70.00

\$ 800.00

"g—That this expense be distributed equally between the general funds of the Association and the funds of THE NUMISMATIST."

I understand that the Board of Governors is to take up this matter and that there will be a further report from the Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Award Medal, and as this matter is being taken up by the Board of Governors, and also by the Committee on Resolutions, I think it would be well to accept this report with thanks and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions, because the several resolutions of the Board of Governors have already been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Henry Chapman—What was the amount stated?

Mr. Wormser—\$800.

Mr. Chapman—For two dies?

Mr. Wormser—For one die and changes in the Wormser die.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, there is no discussion on that. It is out of order. I think it would be wise to leave the matter until the Committee on Resolutions reports on it.

Motion put to accept report with thanks and refer to the Committee on Resolutions for further action. Motion carried.

Mr. Wormser—The next thing that I should like to take up is the report of the Committee on Publications. The chairman is Mr. Yoder, and the other members, Messrs. Davis, Mehl and Newell. Mr. Mehl is the one member attending the Convention, but he is not here, and I shall put that report over until he gets here. I will take up the report of the Committee on Publicity. This committee is composed of Charles H. Fisher, chairman; Nelson T. Thorson, Elmer S. Sears, Alden Scott Boyer and George H. Russell. I have received a letter from Mr. Fisher as follows:

"On November 6th, 1925, you appointed a Committee on Publicity, composed of Nelson T. Thorson, Elmer S. Sears, Alden Scott Boyer, George H. Russell and the writer as chairman. As chairman of this committee, I regret to report that it has probably been a failure, although a sincere effort was made to produce some kind of publicity for the Association.

"A great deal of correspondence was entered into with the Bankers' Service Bulletin, of Chicago, to obtain permission to reprint some articles which had been written by Theodore J. Venn, of Chicago, and which the Bankers' Service Bulletin has published. The writer used every argument he knew of to get some kind of a reply from the publishers, but appeared to be up against a stone wall, as no attention was paid to any correspondence.

"The committee has supplied THE NUMISMATIST with a number of pamphlets and other articles, and this is about the extent of their activities. The committee was supposed to function at the Convention and supply publicity matter to the newspapers, but someone else will have to assume this responsibility, due to my inability to be present.

"I hope that during the coming year, whoever is appointed on this committee, will prove more of a success than the retiring committee. I will be pleased to give them all of the service which is at my command."

Mr. Wormser—I want to comment on that by saying that some of the lack of work on the part of the committee is the fault of the President. The correspondence with the Bankers' Service Bulletin was sent to me, but I did not answer it, as Mr. Fisher had tried to get these articles and had not succeeded, and I did not think it worth while to do anything further in the matter.

Mr. Sears—As a member of this committee I would like to say that I believe one of the principal troubles was the fact that the members of the committee lived in different parts of the country and it was difficult for us to get together. It is almost impossible to do much as a publicity committee when we are living in several parts of the United States and do not meet over once a year. Correspondence is all right in itself, but it does not accomplish the things that a publicity committee or the members could do if they were in one place, for instance, New York. I have not seen Mr. Fisher; I have heard from him, but we have not met since the Detroit Convention, and it is very hard for the committee to do much of anything when they cannot meet and talk things over and make plans.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Russell, you are a member of that committee. Perhaps you can at least tell us how publicity has been handled here.

Mr. Russell—Mr. President, I think the remarks of Mr. Sears have hit the nail on the head. I had a letter from Mr. Thorson and a letter from Mr. Fisher, but nothing in regard to plans was submitted, and each was left to do as he saw fit in his own neighborhood. We have not done much here except to get a little bit in the papers and try to arrange for a series of articles at a later date in the fall which shall cover some field, possibly the historical field, in a way which may possibly attract public attention. This is practically the extent of our efforts. The Acting Curator of the collection, Mr. Belote, has promised some articles later, with photographs, which we hope to use in a series in the papers here in Washington for the purpose of creating a greater interest in numismatics in this city.

Mr. Wormser—If I may be permitted to comment on this discussion, Mr. Sears of course is quite correct that the difficulty with all our committees is that they have no chance to meet except at conventions, unless some one on a certain committee is traveling in the direction of another member of that committee. The idea in appointing this committee was that always a man located where the next convention is to be held was to be a member of the committee, and it always seemed to me that individual members could be relied upon to engage in local activities to some extent, and that the matter of publicity for the A. N. A. convention would have to be up to the man in the convention city. Undoubtedly the matter of an A. N. A. publication almost overlaps, because we are badly in need of a booklet, and I think plans are now being made. Mr. Yawger, how are they going to be taken up?

Mr. Yawger—There will be meetings. They will be taken up during the convention to try and get something started. I think the proper action would be to accept the report of the committee, with thanks, and table for further action. Is that proper? The convention can take it up at its session tomorrow or Thursday.

Motion made and accepted that the report be accepted, with thanks, and tabled for further action.

Mr. Gutttag—The Resolutions Committee have some resolutions.

Mr. Wormser—Not yet. First I will take up the matter of the committee on the A. N. A. publications. Mr. Yoder, chairman, made no special report on this subject. Mr. Mehl is not here, but has already taken up the same subject in his capacity as member of the Board of Governors. I have a letter from Mr. Newell which it seems correct to read at this time.

"Please pardon my not answering your letter of recent date. I had fully expected to attend the Washington convention, had my rooms engaged and everything. Unfortunately, an unexpected meeting was called of the archaeological committee to which I belong, and this I had to attend, as several important matters for immediate decision have come up. So I will be in Boston while the rest of you are enjoying Washington. Please give my warmest regards to all my good friends present at the convention.

"With regard to your letter, I have no definite plan in mind; in fact do not want to have, because my ideas of numismatic literature may be a little different from that of some others. It seems to me that I can best give assistance when a definite plan has been worked out by some one who is more cognizant of the needs and of the aims of the A. N. A. in this regard. Then, when such a plan has been outlined, I may be of some use in putting some finishing touches to the thing.

"With best wishes to all, and very deeply regretting my necessary absence from Washington.

"Very sincerely yours,
 "(Signed) EDWARD T. NEWELL."

Moved that the report be accepted, with thanks, and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Wormser—We will now hear from the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Gillette—Your committee has labored hard, and we have framed a few resolutions. Mr. Macallister will read the first resolution.

Mr. Bauer took the chair.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 1.—We feel that our Association has incurred an unusual debt of gratitude and should at this time place on record its deep appreciation of the distinguished services of our retiring President, Moritz Wormser. We all know that the A. N. A. has grown and flourished in membership, finances and national prestige to a much greater extent than during any other period of its history under his guiding hand and energetic direction. The Association wishes to express its regret that he feels it to be his duty to retire at this time. He has put his whole heart and soul into the work of increasing interest in numismatics throughout our country, with one thought only in mind, a greater and better A. N. A.

Resolution adopted as read by a rising vote.

Mr. Wormser—Gentlemen, I want to thank you. I feel it is not deserved, and it was simply a very great pleasure to do what I have done. I thank you again.

Mr. Wormser resumed the chair.

Resolution No. 2.—Resolved, That the Association also expresses at this time its appreciation of the arduous labors of our retiring Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. H. H. Yawger, and his harmonious cooperation with the officers and members of the A. N. A.

Mr. Wormser—I think a rising vote is in order in favor of this resolution. Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 3.—Resolved, That the Association wishes to thank the Board of Governors for their labors in advertising the A. N. A. in the press, and to compliment them on the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties, and we feel that the results attained warrant a continuance of these advertising activities by the Board.

Dr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman, last year I was opposed to this work being carried on. After listening to the report of a very exhaustive analysis of this work, I am thoroughly convinced that the work is a success, being money well expended. We cannot measure the effect of this work in dollars and cents; we cannot put it down on paper; we cannot show the results of this work in one year, and to secure any permanent results it must of necessity be carried on for a period of two or three years before results can be observed.

Mr. Wormser—Any further discussion? It seems to me that this would be the time for any one who wishes, to offer suggestions as to any different way to advertise the A. N. A. Any further remarks?

Mr. Swanson—Any other recommendations that occur to us may be made to the Board of Governors during the year?

Mr. Wormser—That is correct. All in favor of the resolution as read signify by saying "aye." (Resolution carried.)

Resolution No. 4.—Resolved, That we wish to express again our appreciation of the continued services of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, F. G. Duffield. His work is so uniformly fine, and of such long standing that we are inclined to take him for granted, but we want to go on record at this time, that the increasing high class of our publication is a source of pride to all our members.

Motion was carried by rising vote.

Resolution No. 5.—Whereas the Chairman of the Board of Governors has called our attention to the matter of Award Medals for the best exhibit at conventions and for the best article in THE NUMISMATIST; and whereas, after reviewing the matter, we feel that the proposed expense is out of proportion to any possible benefits,

Resolved, That the Association reconsider the resolution adopted at the Detroit Convention; and further

Resolved, That an engraved Certificate of Award be substituted for a medal in this instance.

Mr. Gillette—We feel that though the expense is not exorbitant for fine work, our balance in the treasury does not justify it.

Mr. Henry Chapman—Have any suggestions been made to have any Parisian make this die? They turn out far better work than we do. All they do is artistic and good, not like that last fifty-cent piece of ours. Why can't we have it made in Europe and get something artistic?

Mr. Sears—This recommendation is not to have it made in the mint. I am opposed to going to Europe to get any dies to make a medal for the American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, your committee had only one thing in mind, just the benefit to be derived from the expenditure of such a sum of money at this time, whether or not the benefit would warrant the spending of money in this way. That is all the resolution referred to.

Mr. Zerbe—Has this subject been referred to the Committee on Resolutions?

Answer—In the President's address.

Mr. Zerbe—I understand that the matter is in the hands of the Board of Governors acting in conjunction with your committee.

It was stated that the Board of Governors is hesitant to recommend \$800 for such a purpose.

Mr. Bauer—In reply to Mr. Zerbe, in the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors he has this to say. "There is one matter * * * *"

(Here Mr. Bauer read that part of the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors referring to Award Medals.)

Mr. Bauer—He also recommends that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Guttag for his generous donation of the prizes again this year. There you have the gist of it. In other words the Board of Governors has left this matter to be threshed out and settled and it was referred to the Resolutions Committee to take whatever action they wanted.

Mr. Guttag—Practically every numismatic organization throughout the world has at some time or other issued medals. We are not a rich organization, and you can go throughout the world and you will find that practically every organization of this character has not a great deal of money in their treasury. When I first offered prizes to stimulate exhibitions and publications on numismatics it was my idea that at some future time the American Numismatic Association would want to issue a medal. The money in our treasury includes not only that in the general treasury, but in the life membership fund, and altogether will amount to about \$1400.00, which should go to further numismatics, and I see no better way to build up coin collecting than by offering prizes to those who will go to the expense and trouble of exhibiting their coins, thereby creating a great deal of interest, or by publishing articles on the subject of numismatics in our official organ; and I am certain that these exhibitions and articles are well worth the cost of the medal. It may seem a large sum of money, but if you want work done which is worth while, something which will be a credit to the A. N. A., it is worth while to pay a little more in the beginning to have something of lasting value. Even after these ten medals are secured, if we want at some future time to issue additional medals the cost will not be great, and I am heartily in favor of having the \$800 expended for an A. N. A. medal.

Mr. Wood—Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the abstract it is a good thing to give prizes to promote greater excellence in certain lines, but in this particular case we must look at it in this way: We have had conventions for a good many years, good exhibits, good articles. I do not think it is necessary to pay a premium or sum for a better article or exhibit. At the American Numismatic Society we give out two medals, the Saltus medal for excellence in medallic achievement during the year, and the Huntington medal for literary excellence. The Society has a good deal more money at its command to get our medals than the Association has, but they have never felt that they could afford to do it. Both of these medals were given by some one personally; the Saltus medal by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, who turned over about \$3000 to establish that medal. I think we gave about \$2000 for the work. The other medal, the Huntington medal, was given by Mr. Huntington. I do not know the details, but it cost a good sum of money, and to get a good medal it costs money. I think it would be a good thing to let somebody, some time in the future, donate a medal. Perhaps it might be soon. I certainly would not do anything now.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I have not much to say, but I do feel that when this Association or any other numismatic association issues a medal it should

be done with great care and consideration and with an effort to obtain an artistic execution that would be a credit to the Association. We must not put out any work that will not be uniform in execution, but it should be a representation of the best efforts of this Association to show its appreciation of numismatic art, and I think we had better postpone this until we have more funds, until we can have a work of high character and proper size and the best obtainable.

Mr. Zerbe—I do not think it right to use our funds for the purpose of obtaining a medal, but I should be very sorry to see this subject, which has been up at two or three conventions, really buried by the Convention, as it would be by that resolution to substitute a certificate for a medal. I have given a good many exhibitions throughout the country and have met a good many people who cannot attend our conventions, and I feel that this convention should not side-step the point, but in order to further literary merit and to help exhibitions the matter should be kept alive by the Board of Governors until such time as they may feel we can support a resolution for a medal that we will all be proud of. It must be an American-made medal; it must be a work of art, something we would want to compete for. I am not in favor of the adoption of the resolution as it has been read.

Mr. Henry Chapman—Mr. Chairman, I have down stairs in my room a specimen of an American medal put out in Philadelphia. If the Association will let me go down stairs and get it I will show them what the worst medal in America is like.

Mr. Bauer—The last part of the resolution was an after-thought. If you want to, take that out and adopt the resolution without it.

Mr. Gillette—Mr. Chairman, you can divide that and have the motion made on the first part of the resolution. I feel like the Chairman of the Board of Governors. At present the Association has only \$600, and as the report of Mr. Hutchinson shows that it would take at least \$800 to carry it out in a way which would suit the dignity of this Association, it would not be advisable to do so at this time. We would like to secure an angel like Mr. Saltus or Mr. Huntington, but as matters are, I think it would be unwise at the present time, when we have not the funds to produce a medal which would be a credit to us, to do anything about it. The suggestion of a certificate of award is that an amateur who loves his art will do his best whether the prize is a medal of intrinsic worth or a certificate of award, and is only to bridge over until we can produce a medal which would be a credit.

Mr. Dunham—Why not give a \$20 gold piece for a medal? It only costs \$20. I am strictly against having a gold medal of any kind. A bronze one would do. The party having the gold one will sell it in the course of time for the gold. Give \$20 gold pieces, but do not have a medal struck in gold; it is a waste of money. Have bronze, if any, but I think an award of merit giving them credit for their display and exhibitions is better.

Mr. Sears—Mr. Chairman, I can find a very economical way for the Association to get by and give a medal in gold, silver or bronze. There are in existence dies that were made for an A. N. A. medal. It has a hand holding a glass looking at a coin.

Mr. Swanson—The one Mr. Sears refers to is the one made at the time of the New York Convention. It is in the possession of the New York Club.

Mr. Bauer—I am out of order, but will you all bear with me? It was the original design of Mr. Hooper, and I remember when he showed me the original design, which later on the New York Club adopted.

Mr. Swanson—I will take back what I said. The point I want to make is this: It is the design of the New York Club, and not the A. N. A.

Mr. Bauer—There was a medal issued bearing the portrait of Dr. Heath, and on the reverse the seal of the A. N. A. That medal is in the possession of most of the collectors here. That was at the time of the New York Convention.

Mr. Swanson—I strongly suspect that the die is in the possession of Whitehead & Hoag, for most firms that make dies register them and put them away, and when you buy additional medals you do not pay for the cost of the die again.

Mr. Wormser—I think you are correct. This question came up before.

Mr. Swanson—Before I say anything about the medal I wish to say that I have been on this committee the past year, and for two years before that I have been consulted. When the price \$800 was mentioned, it was men-

tioned in connection with the report of your committee, and the thought of that committee was to produce what we would call a work of art. That does not necessarily mean that this is the only kind of medal you can have; you can have a medal costing any sum you want to pay. The committee was to make that a work of art and this is why they made that recommendation. If you go, though, to some commercial house, they can cut a design for any price you want to pay; you can make it as cheap or as expensive as you like. If you want an artistic work you go to an artist. I can speak from my personal experience. I made last year the Collector's Club Medal, which they award in gold, and they gave me \$1000, and I gave about \$2000 worth of effort before I had it done. It was about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$. The cost of the gold in that was tremendous—about three or four hundred dollars just for the block, and that cost one of the members paid for. There are various ways you can go about it; if you want to spend \$200, I dare say you can get a medal; if you want to look up old dies, you can do so, and figure the price with the cost of setting the die. Nobody would like that kind of thing, but you can get it, and you can spend anywhere from hundreds to thousands. As to angels, I know that they are flying around. We have had one angel—Mr. Gutttag—who has again generously donated the prizes. We may find more. When the committee asked me what I would charge, I put a price that was reasonable; but I could cut my price to help in the angelic work. If anybody else feels that he wants to do anything for the A. N. A., let him make a contribution; but I am heartily in accord with the sentiment that the thing must not be dropped. You must think what a medal is when you get it in your collection. It is something that originally cost somebody something and was given as a prize for some achievement, and when you have it you have something of value and probably of artistic merit. If the A. N. A. makes a medal, it is as important as any other activity; as our permanent drive for life members; it is to help make the A. N. A. better; and so, whether you spend money now or later, much or little, remember to add in your recommendations that it be a work of art. I would not like to see the matter dropped from the standpoint of the A. N. A. having its own award.

Mr. Gutttag—I am always in favor of getting the best, and I do not particularly care whether we make a medal this year or not. I know that at the time the Wormser medal was made it took over a month to have it struck, and I think if we wrote to some of our members we would have no trouble in raising the funds necessary to have a medal for the A. N. A. that would be a credit to it.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to give my personal views on this matter. To spend all this money is not worth while; for the amount of money and the class of work that is to be on the medal you only get one a year. If this was a medal that would be distributed widely where many people could see it, it would be a different proposition, but as it is, this has only been started for the purpose of getting people to bring coins to conventions, and write articles. No loyal member of this organization should need an incentive; he should do his best and bring his coins and help make each convention a success without any regret for not getting an award for it. The matter of an article in *THE NUMISMATIST* is an entirely different matter, but, as I said before, to spend six or eight hundred dollars just for the purpose of remunerating somebody for what they should do anyway is one of the objections I have to this medal. I would like to see, when the proper time comes, an artistic medal. I personally offer \$100 toward any medal the Association shall get out. I want to go on record as not opposing a medal for this Association, but the purpose is not great enough to warrant the expense at this time or any other.

Mr. Gillette—In order to clarify matters, I think the consensus of opinion here is that at the present time we are hardly in financial position to issue a medal that would be particularly striking to us, but I think that it was not the object of the resolution to kill the idea of a medal. I would therefore offer as a substitute motion to keep this alive, that this resolution be referred back to the Board of Governors in conjunction with the Committee for further consideration, and that this resolution be referred back in that shape. It does not kill it, but keeps it alive.

Mr. Duffield—Cannot this resolution be referred back to the Committee and let them report a new resolution embodying the sentiments expressed here today, which seem to be not to kill it, but to let it be brought up at some future time?

Mr. Swanson—Mr. Chairman, three times this matter has been placed in the hands of the Board of Governors; three times the Board of Governors has tried to do what it could, and each time has felt that, due to the expense, it was necessary to bring it up to the Association. For the fourth time the Convention appears ready to refer it to the Board of Governors. May we not make this as a motion and add "with power to act," and not refer back to the Convention again? I say that for the reason that I believe the members of the Board of Governors, having both the knowledge of the condition of the treasury and the aims of the A. N. A., and believing that they know sufficiently well what our needs and tastes are, will act in the wisest way, and if we do this we need not be afraid of any action they may take, and the matter may be settled before the year is over. Therefore, I would like the motion to read with that amendment, "refer to the Board of Governors, with power to act," and not refer back to the Convention again.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Gillette offers as a substitute that instead of this being acted upon now, it be referred back to the Board of Governors. Mr. Swanson, in his second to the motion, adds the words "with power to act," and not refer back to the Convention again.

Mr. Zerbe—If the Board of Governors can see how this expense could be met, and apportion it over a period of years, it might be done. It seems to me a lot of money, but this is a service which we have wanted for years, and this seems to me one way to approach it.

Mr. Wormser—But we cannot amortize this; unfortunately, there are no companies financing medals. The expense must be met at once, although the benefits may extend over a term of years.

Mr. Dunham—The Board of Governors does not want to undertake the striking of a medal. They have refused the thing.

Mr. Guttag—The Convention is assuming at present that the A. N. A. may not be able to pay the entire sum of \$800.00, although, personally, I think they can. Why not try to obtain donations and see what amount the members will give? I am sure that we can collect at least one-half the sum from A. N. A. members.

Mr. Swanson—Since we must thresh it out here, one of the speakers referred to the immediate value this medal would have in connection with the award. Does it occur to you, gentlemen, that if a design was made, one side of which stated that this was a prize and award medal of the A. N. A., the design would not have to be used only as an award medal. We would assume that you had a design on the obverse—whatever you want in the way of a good numismatic design. Next year some one suggests a medal for so and so. Can we not use our design with an appropriate reverse and strike a thousand medals, one to be sold to each member of the A. N. A.? They would cost very little; there would be no end of uses to which you could put a good design. This is only in reply to the remarks stating that this medal would be limited in its use, and that its use did not warrant the expenditure.

Mr. Chapman—The medal would not be given for one exhibit or one article, and have no other purpose, but would be the medal of the Association and be of high merit, with the obverse for reward and the reverse for special names, and, therefore, we should not be going to the expense for one article in the magazine, nor for one exhibit. We want to get out a fine medal, which will be a credit to American art for all time, and if we are not able to do it in that manner, let us postpone it, or let us try to raise part of the amount of money among the members. It is not merely an award for an exhibit, but the permanent medal of the Association, to commemorate numismatic views, or other achievement along the same line, but also to be awarded for the best exhibition or the best article in the magazine.

Mr. Wormser—May I be permitted to say a word of comment? One of the difficulties is, as one of the gentlemen participating in this discussion has pointed out, that this matter has been under discussion, this time making the fourth convention, and at each convention one of the points made has been that this is to be only an award medal. It seems to me what you want to accomplish is to have a medal that would be only for the purpose of award, and not for any general purpose. The award should be a distinction, and there should not be a general medal that looks like an award medal. We are talking about an award medal and not an A. N. A.

medal. If you give a prize, it should be distinctive and should not be in any way capable of being confused with any other medal. We are not trying to produce a general medal; just an award medal. Now you are bringing up the subject again of calling upon the members for funds. At Montreal the matter was put in charge of a committee, which appealed in *THE NUMISMATIST* for donations, but received no response. The only way we can appeal for funds is not by making appeal in *THE NUMISMATIST*; it does not get us anywhere. You will have to write each member, asking for a donation for a particular purpose. Within my recollection we have done that only once—for the Heath Memorial—and the response was generous, but after it was all over those of us who were in charge of A. N. A. matters as officers felt that we had no right to repeatedly do the same thing. It cheapens the Association to continually ask members for extra donations outside of their membership dues, and in my opinion, if I may be permitted to express it, the point of the committee is very well taken that no funds of the Association should be expended to such a large extent that it would cripple the treasury, and just at this moment we might say that the expenditure of \$800 would be rather a tax on the treasury. It would not deplete the treasury, because we can figure that during the next year we will receive just enough in membership dues to pay for the medal, but it would mean that we would have to let rest some of the other projects on which we wish to spend money. This resolution was offered by your committee to get results. It also embodies an award of a certificate. I think it has been brought out in the discussion here that the awarding of a medal does not necessarily stimulate exhibitions or writings. We have had pretty good articles in the magazine and pretty good exhibitions. This year there seems to have been some difficulty in getting good exhibitions, in spite of the fact that we have a prize offered for the purpose, which has been well advertised. In other years when we have had no prize we have had wonderful exhibitions, so as a stimulus for exhibitions or articles it is not, after all, such a very important question. We are not burying the subject forever. I think for the time being a certificate would fill the requirements of the case. The suggestion that Mr. Sears made that we go back to the old dies is very good, but it is based on the assumption that they could be located. Also, you will all agree that the design is not particularly artistic. I do not think it is proper to refer it again to the Board of Governors, because they have had their troubles with it and have hesitated to appropriate at this time such a large amount of money.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—Would it be proper to lay it on the table? I make a motion to lay this matter on the table.

Dr. Henderson—The motion to refer this to the Board of Governors, does not mean that they must issue the medal; they can do as they did in the past. They can use their discretion. I call for the previous question.

Mr. Wormser—The previous question has been called, which I understand is on the amendment that this resolution be referred to the Board of Governors in conjunction with the Committee on Award of Medal, with power to act, if they see fit. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the resolution offered by the Committee on Resolutions on the subject of an Award Medal be referred to the Board of Governors, with power to act, in their discretion, in conjunction with the Committee on Award Medal, such committee to be appointed or continued by the President.

Mr. Gillette—This is a committee which has not been discharged?

Mr. Gutttag—They automatically go out.

Mr. Wormser—The President will probably re-appoint them.

Motion carried.

Resolution No. 6.—We wish to express our thanks to Julius Gutttag for kind donations of prizes for the best exhibit at the Convention and also for the best article in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Motion made and seconded for standing vote. Carried.

Resolution No. 7.—(This resolution dealt with branch societies. It was referred back to the committee and again reported as Resolution No. 11.)

Mr. Gillette—I have not had time to look up the section of the Constitution and by-laws, but this was embodied in the President's address—that the Boston society objected to being called a branch.

Mr. Duffield moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee. So ordered.

Resolution No. 8.—We commend and appreciate the successful efforts of our esteemed treasurer, Mr. Blake, in securing Life Memberships, which we believe to be of great value to our Association. We recommend the cooperation of as many members as possible to increase the number of Life Memberships.

Motion to adopt resolution carried.
Mr. Duffield in the chair.

Resolution No. 9.—We wish to compliment the Board of Governors on their excellent work in preparing and distributing the Membership List during the past year, and we recommend that an annual supplement be prepared and distributed each year.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—The arrangement of the National Coin Collection is very pleasing to the members of the A. N. A. and reflects not only hard work but excellent judgment on the part of the curator; therefore, we move a vote of appreciation be sent to Mr. Belote for his interest in our science and the fine manner in which he has arranged the material available. It is further suggested by your committee that each individual member write or personally impress on their representative in Congress the necessity of increasing the yearly appropriation for the purchase of coins and medals, so that our nation can have a collection in keeping with its position as compared to other nations.

Motion to accept carried.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to thank the members on behalf of the Resolutions Committee for inflicting all this on them. We worked until 12 o'clock last night.

Mr. Zerbe—In the event of a republication of our membership list I would like to suggest that provision be made that all our members be entered in geographical order. That is the only thing I could suggest. It is very fine to distinguish the life members, but if I go to New York City, I go down the New York list, and I do not see a certain name, I think he is not there, not knowing he is a life member. I am just offering this as a suggestion.

Mr. Duffield—In reply to Mr. Zerbe, I would say that when this list was published I was requested to give a separate page to our life members, honorary members, corporate members and branch societies. It would have been a good thing, as Mr. Zerbe suggests, but this was the first issue, and if we issue another we would know better how to go about it.

Mr. Wormser resumed the chair.

Dr. Henderson—A moment ago a resolution was passed recommending, among other things, that the members of the Association write to their representative in Congress asking him to use his best efforts for a larger appropriation for the National Coin Collection. That is all very good as far as it goes, but I dare say when I get home I will forget all about that, and I think it is too serious a matter to pass with a resolution of this kind. I would like to move that the secretary be authorized to prepare and send out a form letter to the various members, which they may sign and send to their Representative in Congress making such a request while Congress is in session.

Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. Henderson—I think it would be well for the officials to get in touch with the curator of the collection and advise concerning the amount of money which might be needed.

Mr. Gutttag asked that members of the Association write to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to O. K. an appropriation, an action which would have a great deal more effect.

Mr. Belote—I may say that I dropped in without the slightest idea that this question would come up, and there is only one point that I would like to make clear, and that is, the essential thing is the establishment by Congress of a Division of Numismatics in the National Museum for the purpose

of maintaining and developing the national numismatic collection. Any resolution you pass should have that as its main object. I would leave out the question of a specific appropriation. The essential thing is the establishment of what a university or college would call a chair of numismatics in the Museum. We call it a division, and it can only be done through the action of Congress. If the Association would put itself on record as being in favor of that and endeavor to bring it before Congress, I think something could be done.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Chairman, at the suggestion of Mr. Belote, I would like to write it into the resolution.

Dr. Henderson withdraws his motion and a substitute motion is offered.

Regularly moved and seconded that each member of the Association write a letter to his Congressman and to the Secretary of the Treasury urging that Congress establish a Division of Numismatics in connection with the National Museum, and that the secretary, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Board of Governors, prepare and furnish such a form letter to each member of the Association to sign and forward to both his Congressman and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gillette—Should not the resolution read also that "We, the A. N. A.," and that the secretary forward the same letter signed by himself and the President to the Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and also to the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Association itself?

Motion carried.

Mr. Wormser—I was going to introduce to you a gentleman who has already introduced himself. He is not only a member of the Association but also occupies a very prominent position in the Government that keeps him in touch with matters numismatic. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Belote, who may have a few words more to say to you.

Mr. Belote—I am not really equal to making a speech. I have had quite a lot to say already. I feel the few words I have said in regard to the resolution should be worth a great deal more to the science of numismatics in this country than anything else I can say. I thank you very much.

Mr. Wormser—I think on account of the advanced hour it would be in order to adjourn until 10 o'clock sharp tomorrow. Please remember the "sharp."

Motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock Wednesday A. M. carried.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

The third session of the American Numismatic Association was called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by President Wormser.

Mr. Wormser—We have not heard from all the District Secretaries who are here in person. Perhaps Mr. Renaud, as District Secretary for Quebec, will tell us something that has been happening numismatically in Quebec.

Mr. Renaud—Nothing much has happened except a further death—that of George W. Parent, which took place last December and which was not included in the list read of those who had died during the year. Beyond that there is nothing to report.

Mr. Wormser—I am very sorry to hear that. Is there any new business?

Mr. Morse—Has any action been taken on the two commemorative medals for the Sesqui-centennial?

Mr. Wormser—They are to be presented to the Association collection. I will turn them over to Mr. Bauer. As the first order of business there are some committees that are still to report or should be ready to report now. The first report will be that of the Committee on Audit of the books of the Treasurer and Secretary. Mr. Swanson, chairman, seems to be ready.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

We have audited the accounts and reports of the General Secretary and the Treasurer for the year ending August 21, 1926, and find them correct, as published.

The life membership report is correct.

J. M. SWANSON,
F. C. PARKER.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to ask if the bonds are registered. If not, it would not mean anything for the committee to see the bonds.

Mr. Yawger—I have the number of the bonds on record. They are registered bonds.

Mr. Wormser—He has them on deposit in a certain deposit vault.

Mr. Bauer—But the thought occurs right here, Mr. President, looking for the future, that it might be well for us to have registered Government bonds, and the A. N. A. officials would only have to sign to transfer them, and we would all know that the bonds are not convertible.

Mr. Yawger—I think that it is a good idea to have these bonds registered in the name of the A. N. A.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Blake, I am sorry that you were not here. There was some discussion in regard to the auditing report, and I will sum it up for you. Some one suggested that it would be best as regards the bonds of the A. N. A., as they are United States Government bonds, that they should be registered in the name of the Association. Can that be done?

Mr. Blake—That can be done in large denominations. I do not think in small quantities.

Mr. Gillette—They can be registered in any amount from \$50 up.

Mr. Blake—I do not know how to register them. I will have to find out.

Mr. Swanson—Can you act on the report and then have the discussion?

Mr. Wormser—I think it would be in order to receive the report of the committee with thanks and place the report on file and discharge the committee.

Motion to act as above outlined made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—It has been moved that the bonds owned by the A. N. A. be registered, if that is feasible. I think the better way to do would be to move that the convention recommends to the Board of Governors to confer with the Treasurer, so that, if it can be done, the bonds owned by the Association may be registered in the name of the Association. I think that would meet all contingencies.

Motion made and carried as per above suggestion.

Mr. Russell—Mr. President, I would like leave to withdraw my name as a nominee for the Board of Governors. I find it would be impossible for me to act. I appreciate the spirit and ask consent to withdraw.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Russell was not present when nominated, so we will have to extend the privilege to him to withdraw if he so desires. I will entertain a motion to withdraw Mr. Russell's name. His name did not go out with the other nominees, anyway.

Mr. Swanson—Can we make other nominations?

Mr. Wormser—I do not see how we can do that. Where is the parliamentary authority? I do not think we can do it. The by-laws say very explicitly to close nominations at a certain time. It is unfortunate. We should have consulted Mr. Russell before putting his name in.

Mr. Sears—I have an announcement to make. I had a talk with Mr. Mehl, and I prevailed upon him not to withdraw his name for a member of the Board of Governors, and he has consented to stand. I might just say that he has expressed that orally.

Mr. Wormser—I am awfully sorry. Personally I would like another name in place of Mr. Russell's, and would like to allow Mr. Mehl's name to stand.

Mr. Morse—I formally move that nominations be reopened for the Board of Governors.

Mr. Duffield—I make a point of order.

Mr. Wormser—I do not see how we can do it.

Mr. Morse—All I wanted was a ruling from the chair.

Mr. Guttag—Are nominations made through THE NUMISMATIST every year?

Mr. Wormser—Yes, but you can nominate from the floor.

Mr. Sears—I think that the chair should rule as promptly as possible.

Chair rules that the nominations must be considered closed, and calls for next order of business.

Motion made and carried to accept Mr. Russell's withdrawal.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 11.—Whereas objection has been made by certain of our member societies to being called branch No. So-and-so of such a locality of

the A. N. A., the objection being that such designation does not properly convey the fraternal idea of its close bond of union with our Association; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That any member society now designated as a branch of the A. N. A. under the provisions of Art. VI, Sec. 1, of our Constitution, and of Art. VIII, Sec. 12, of our By-laws, or any branch that may be hereafter organized thereunder, may, upon proper application being made to the General Secretary, be and become a "Corporate Member" and shall thereafter be carried upon the rolls and be designated as such.

Dr. Henderson—I would like to call the attention of the Resoluiton Committee to the fact that you cannot amend the Constitution in that way.

Mr. Wormser—I do not know what the committee has done, but I put that up to them so that the motion could be put in such a form that the Constitution would not be violated. The point is that if they want to apply to change their name they can do so.

Dr. Henderson—But this resolution would amend the Constitution. You cannot do that.

Mr. Gillette—That resolution was to get around the Constitution, and keep from going through the red tape of amending it. You can be called by two different names if you desire, and I do not think if you call the branches by two different names that you change the status.

Mr. Wormser—This does not change the By-laws at all; they put it so that a branch can be easily changed to a corporate member.

Question—Does not that constitute a new class of membership?

Mr. Wormser—No, we have had corporate members ever since we have been organized. A corporate member is more than a branch; a library can be a corporate member; any corporation can be a corporate member; you may have a corporation dealing in coins, such as the Elder Coin Company.

Mr. Morse—I think that the matter was brought up by the Boston society. As I understand it, in this case all that the Boston society would have to do to have its name changed would be to apply to be called "corporate member" instead of "branch."

Mr. Faeltten—There seems to me to be a misunderstanding. The thing that started the matter was that the Boston Society objects to being called a branch society. They say they never were a branch society, but an older society than the A. N. A., and so wanted to know since when they became a branch society, as they were incorporated from the very beginning.

Dr. Henderson—I do not know how the Boston Society became a member, but if they became a member known as a branch, I think you are violating your Constitution in trying to change the name this way. If they want to become a corporate member, let them resign and then enter again by a new application. If they never were a branch society then they are not a member of the A. N. A.

Mr. Duffield—The Constitution does not recognize branch societies as members. It says: "Art. II, Sec. 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into four classes: Active, Life, Corporate and Honorary." There is, of course, a provision in the by-laws for branch societies. I recall when the branches were first organized, which was at Rochester in 1911, and when they were organized it was intended that only members of the A. N. A. could become members of the branch society. Thus, all members of the branch societies must become members of the A. N. A. I do not think that has been lived up to. Most branches have members who are not members of the A. N. A.

Mr. Wood—I think when I was secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society I made application for membership in the ordinary way for that society, and I think you will find it was simply put down as an ordinary member. Later it was put down as a branch, but if I remember clearly we gave it out as a branch through a clerical error. Now, the same thing happened to the A. N. A. They thought it would be a good thing to continue as a member. They were put down as a branch. They spoke each year of changing it. The only way we could get it fixed was to resign and then be reinstated as a corporate member. They had no right to be put down as a branch member after having been in existence for fifty years. It was only a clerical error. The branch societies were those that were formed as branches of the Association.

Mr. Swanson—I was secretary of the New York Club. We had the same discussion, and it seems that it was only a clerical error, because we always wanted to be members, and when this came up, several members jumped up and said they were not a branch. It seems, in this light, that the resolution really means that where there has been a mistake, reference to the application will settle the matter.

Mr. Bauer—I think the resolution covers that. Evidently they could not be a member as a branch, for as Mr. Duffield says, there is no mention of any branch member. It is a clerical error.

Dr. Henderson—If that does not call for an amendment of the Constitution or By-laws in any way, I am going to move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—It seems to me that a simpler resolution might be adopted, such as: "Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the members of the Association that as it is the practice to designate members in various cities who are corporate members as branch societies, their attention is called to this and instruction is given that they should be known under the Constitution as corporate members." A mere misnomer has crept in.

Mr. Wormser—May I say a word of comment on this. I never have personally been able to see just what the difference is between branches and corporate members, but Mr. Duffield has pointed out. A branch is a body of A. N. A. members that wanted to act locally. Under that description we have practically none. They have all become corporate members of the A. N. A., and the A. N. A. does not want to deprive any local body of that designation. The purpose of this resolution is to simplify the process whereby we can rectify the error. There is just one small change I want to make in it. I would like to have the words "allowed by" stricken out. We want to make it as informal as possible, otherwise they could withdraw and re-apply. This is purely a matter of changing the records and permitting the Secretary to so change the records if he is directed to do it.

Mr. Bauer—The resolution of yesterday was a very simple one and covered the matter just as you are trying to cover it now, and was sent back to the committee to clarify, but we have now a more complicated one. The resolution of yesterday was really very simple, if you recollect.

Dr. Henderson—If we go ahead and do what we started out, we will be changing the Constitution. This resolution, if these words are changed, will not alter the Constitution, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted. I move that it be adopted.

Resolution read again, and adopted.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Faeltten makes the point that the Boston Society feels hurt that it was carried as a branch. If they have all their correspondence, as Mr. Faeltten states, it would only take a short space in THE NUMISMATIST to publish it, and say that we are trying to rectify the mistake that was made. We are always willing to correct any errors that we make. We stand back of everything we do and say.

Resolution No. 12.—Whereas our Librarian and Curator in his annual report deploras the lack of interest among our membership at large in the growth of the A. N. A. Library and Collection, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary and District Secretaries and officers of the A. N. A. call the attention of our friends and members to the needs of our Library and of our Collection for donations of new material; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Governors be authorized to purchase some numismatic material for the Library and Collection as in their discretion may from time to time be most expedient to supply the needs of our Library and Collection.

Resolution adopted.

Committee on Award of Literary Prize.

Your committee on award of prize for the best paper published in THE NUMISMATIST during the past year begs leave to report having awarded the same to Mr. Farran Zerbe for his paper on Bryan Money.

F. D. LANGENHEIM, Chairman;
F. G. DUFFIELD.

Rising vote of concurrence in report.

Mr. Duffield—May I make a statement at this point? In the President's report the other morning he mentioned something about the Bryan issue being an expensive one, and I find the impression has gone out that Mr. Zerbe received compensation for his contribution of the paper on Bryan Money. I want to correct that and say that Mr. Zerbe did not ask for nor receive a single dollar for his work in connection with that issue, and he even furnished all or practically all of the photographs for the engravings, which I believe were made by Mr. Wood. The Bryan issue was an expensive one. Its cost was, in round numbers, \$878, which is almost three times the cost of a regular issue of the magazine, and that fact will account for the rather poor showing on the part of the treasury of THE NUMISMATIST. It is about \$400 less than last year, but you can readily see that with that one issue costing \$878 there is a reason for it. Practically \$500 was for illustrations alone.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to ask Mr. Duffield a question. Do we contemplate at any time publishing these articles in booklet form? Would there be any profit in the future for any such publication?

Mr. Duffield—I had printed about 100 or more extra copies of the July issue, for sale at \$1.00 a copy, and since that supply is on hand, I do not see any need for it in pamphlet form; but should it ever be necessary, we have all the cuts on hand.

Mr. Bauer—The reason I asked the question was that the thought occurred to me that we might get back some of the money. I believe Spink's in their publication prints articles of this kind and afterwards gets out a book, which they sell. This was the only thing; whether we could get any of the money back that way. Perhaps it would not be a good thing to do, and I am just suggesting it.

Mr. Duffield—An article like you refer to, where it is continued month after month, it might be desirable to have it in a single volume; but the Bryan issue is already in a single issue, so I see no need for a pamphlet on the subject.

Mr. Wormser—I am glad that Mr. Duffield made that statement to clarify the situation, and I apologize for any erroneous impression that my remarks might have given. Mr. Mehl have you any report?

Mr. Mehl—I do not think I have much to say. The most of the collectors are in the district of New York or in towns of like importance. I have not much to say for Texas. There are but few collectors there, but I think interest is increasing all the time.

Mr. Wormser—We have heard from Mr. Mehl as District Secretary for Texas. We are now calling on him as a member of the Committee on Publications. I have already read to you what Mr. Newell, as a member of the Committee, had to say, but Mr. Mehl, being a man of ideas on the subject of publications, might have something to say.

Mr. Mehl—I felt that any remarks should come from the chairman. My ideas are for an ordinary publication which the non-collector could understand. I would induce him to collect coins, not from a scientific point of view necessarily.

Mr. Wormser—Having voted on a similar subject at previous conventions, I do not believe it necessary to have any further motion on the same subject. I think we are now open for any new business that anybody desires to bring up. I believe Mr. Markus desires to bring up some question.

Mr. Markus—I wish to bring up a subject about which I think there can be no objection. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and when you hire a man and he does a certain amount of work, when the work grows in size and volume, you are willing to compensate him for additional services. We have one of the most efficient secretaries that we have ever had, laboring at all hours of the night to do justice to the A. N. A. As far as the secretary's office is concerned, he gets the munificent sum of \$125, and yet nobody else would accept the job under any circumstances. Mr. Wilson is willing to remain in office, but I think that we should appreciate him a little more, and I move that the remuneration be increased to \$175. Those who have done work of similar character in lodges or other organizations will readily see the amount of work he has to do, and you can easily perceive the additional duties he has to perform. The amount set was merely a suggestion. Mr. Wilson does not know anything about this. I placed the amount of in-

crease at \$50. It would please him very much, as well as myself and the other members to know that Mr. Wilson's services are valued at a substantial amount.

Discussion as to what amount to set for the increase, also how to word the motion so that the amount of compensation would not be construed as a permanent thing if at any time a change was made in secretaries.

Motion regularly made and seconded that for the fiscal year the compensation of Mr. Wilson be fixed at \$200.

Mr. Wormser—I want to point out to you that we have never had salaried officers in the A. N. A., and as a point of precedent I would not like to establish a salary for the Secretary. Even the amount we are fixing now is not adequate for the work that the man does; but we do not want to go on record that the officials are becoming salaried, otherwise at some future time it might be cited as a precedent and all the officials might be considered entitled to salaries. Another point is that at some future time a Secretary might not be as efficient.

Mr. Mehl moved to amend motion and change amount to \$250.

Mr. Zerbe—I am, Mr. President, wholly in sympathy with your statement. As I understand, up to now we have endeavored to slightly compensate the Secretary for his services and expenses, which I believe has been entirely up to the Board of Governors, without a sum being stated, and I would certainly like to see it remain that way. The Association can express its appreciation of Mr. Wilson's services and recommend to the Board that he be compensated as they see fit. I do not believe in setting a sum. I think the matter a private one. We have apparently been so successful in the past in avoiding the appearance of salaries, that I think it wise to continue in the same way. The Association is only anxious to see the Secretary properly compensated.

Mr. Swanson—What the last speaker says is undoubtedly true, but our action might limit the amount. I would like, for that reason, to have the resolution contain what it already does with an additional recommendation to the Board of Governors to increase the compensation if they desire. I was Secretary and know that the compensation does not mean a thing. It did not pay my expenses to Montreal.

Mr. Markus—The Board of Governors is a law unto itself and can increase this compensation without referring to the body. The future Board is going to take the convention into its confidence. I would like to have an expression from the members on the subject, so that they cannot say that the Board is extravagant. That is the reason I brought the matter up for approval and recommendation.

Mr. Wormser—Gentlemen, then a further amendment seems to be acceptable to change this resolution to simply read that the Convention recommends this disbursement to the Board of Governors.

Motion made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—Our order of business for 11.15 is the ballot, and the polls close at 12.00 o'clock, so I think that it is in order to take up that subject now. I do not think we will have time for anything else.

The candidates are as follows:

For President, Harry H. Yawger.

For First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer.

For Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud.

For General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson.

For Treasurer, George H. Blake.

For Librarian, Paul M. Lange.

For Chairman Board of Governors, Charles Markus.

For Members of the Board of Governors, Waldo Newcomer, George L. Tilden, F. C. C. Boyd, Moritz Wormser, Edward T. Newell, A. C. Hutchinson, Nelson T. Thorson.

Mr. Wormser—The votes must be in the hands of the Committee on Election by 12 o'clock. The chairman of the Committee is Mr. Renaud. He informs me that two of the substitutes will not be available. I will therefore have to appoint two others in order not to be delay any longer. I would like Mr. Wilson to make his report which we want to have on record.

Report of Credentials Committee.

Proxies received from the voting proxy holders:

Harry T. Wilson	262	Henry Chapman	2
L. A. Renaud	13	J. M. Henderson	2
Moritz Wormser	9	H. A. Sternberg	2
Julius Gutttag	6	Perley Locker	2
G. H. Blake	5	Harry H. Yawger	1
B. Max Mehl	5	Geo. J. Bauer	1
J. E. Morse	3	F. G. Duffield	1
Farran Zerbe	3	Ludger Gravel	1
Charles Markus	3		
		Total	321

(Signed) HARRY T. WILSON, Chairman Credentials Committee.

Report of Credentials Committee approved.

Mr. Wormser—The Committee on Elections is reconstituted as follows: Mr. Renaud, chairman; Mr. Hodge, Mr. Foster, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Morin.

Motion made and seconded that election of uncontested candidates be unanimous and that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot. So ordered.

Mr. Wormser—I will entertain a motion to recess until 12.00 o'clock. Nobody seems to favor recess. You can all vote while you listen to papers.

Dr. Henderson, will you take chair?

Dr. Henderson—Will the members come to order and listen to a paper by Mr. Markus?

Mr. Markus—For several consecutive years, and for an inscrutable reason which I have not been able to discover, the President of the A. N. A. has infuited me on you to read these papers. I have no apology to offer other than that I have tried to do the best I can under adverse circumstances, and those of you who have been on the Committee on Papers know the insurmountable difficulties that are placed in the way of the chairman. It has been told me that I have a snap. This may be true, but I will say it has been a great undertaking to bring papers to the convention that are really worth reading. I have tried to do my duty faithfully and well, and express my thanks to all those who in the past have so ably helped me in bringing papers to the Conventions that would meet with your approval. It has been a labor of love. I have been amply repaid by the letters which I have received from all over the country regarding the papers. In the course of my four years as chairman of the Committee on Papers I have met with the co-operation of my fellow members. I have had all sorts of papers in all sorts of shapes, and I have been glad to have them typewritten so that they can be read, despite the expense, one which I was glad to assume for numismatics.

Now a few personal words. Since I have been before this convention a number of the members of this organization have taken offense at my wearing apparel. They insist that it leads to eye strain, and so I have consulted the best oculist in the city, and I will be pleased to direct them to him. I think, however, that it is merely a matter of envy on their part because they could not acquire anything of the kind. I will now read a paper, "Let Us Branch Out," by George A. Pipes.

(Mr. Pipes' paper will be published later.)

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I think it is a very valuable paper and very suggestive to the members of the study that they might take up. I would recommend, after having some experience, that collectors not only collect their own coins, but take up the collecting of the coins of the world of historical interest, to interest those to whom they show their coins, and which is always very instructive. I would suggest that Mr. Pipes' paper be published in THE NUMISMATIST.

Dr. Henderson—Any further discussion? If not, then we will refer this paper to the editor of THE NUMISMATIST for disposal as he sees fit. Mr. Zerbe, have you anything you wish to bring before the convention?

Mr. Zerbe—I would like to refer to four specimens which are the most interesting to me among quite a number that have been obtained during the past year. First, I have one piece here which almost speaks for itself. It is a crude cross of copper from the Belgian Congo. Specimens of this kind have been illustrated and have had brief reference in English publications,

and I have known for a number of years that such things were considered money there, but I have never seen a piece or been able to obtain one until recently. I have a friend, a fellow-townsmen, who is a mining engineer in the Belgian Congo, and on his return home about a year ago I described this piece to him, and he said he had seen them; that previous to about fifty years ago they were the common means of exchange, but since silk and cloth had become the common mediums of exchange, these pieces were very much prized by the natives and traded among themselves for wives. It is, in a sense, a ceremonial piece for the purchase of a wife, and they are said to be guarded very carefully to see that they do not get out of the tribe. The native name of the piece is "lunkana." The piece weighs twenty-seven and one-half ounces, is $8 \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is the money of the Baluba tribe or the Belgian Congo and commonly used now for the purchase of a wife.

My mining engineer friend told me of an unusual condition associated with the employment of native help in the Congo. He was operating with an American corporation that has obtained grants from the Belgian Government, and they are mining diamonds. Their common labor is the native. It is presumed that the employer will provide shelter and sustenance for them as part of their wages or salary. The rest is in cloth. Cloth is a term used in this case for ordinary calico, and he says they like large patterns and loud colors. He told me that previous to the war this print cloth was the unit used. I think he described it as about seven and one-half feet. Payment was made in so many pieces of cloth per week or per month for wages and cost about ten cents a yard. But with war conditions it cost about seventy-five cents a yard, and, notwithstanding the great increase in cost of the cloth, they had to give just as much at seventy-five cents a yard as at ten cents, because to the employe the only value was in the piece of cloth, and a piece of cloth was a piece of cloth.

I have a paper specimen which I consider the most interesting historical specimen relating to American money. It is a note issued by the Cherokee Nation in 1862 for one dollar. This note first came to my attention following the sale of the paper money collection of Mr. Chambers. I did not observe it in the sale, but got it afterward. I traced it to the collection of Mr. Waldo C. Moore. I never hoped to obtain it from him, but it so happened that I had a specimen that related to a subject on which he was engaged, and he was very desirous of obtaining my specimen. I prized it quite highly, but not so much as I prized this, and with some additional compensation I obtained this, which I might not have been able to do if I had not the specimen he wanted. This is the only issue of money of an American Indian nation, and it is the only specimen of which I know. The Oklahoma Historical Society knows of this issue, but they do not have a specimen. They have asked me to send a photograph of it. It bears the signatures of L. Ross, Treasurer, and George Ross, Clerk. The secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society writes to me that L. Ross, the Treasurer, was an uncle of the George Ross who served as Clerk, and George Ross has just died.



Three impressions on one planchet.

Another specimen I have here is decidedly unusual—a cent with three impressions of the die. It is the only specimen I ever saw with three impressions.

I also have here a silver bar of odd shape. This specimen comes to me through Dr. Rackus, of Cicero, Ill. Dr. Rackus is probably our best-informed collector on mediums of exchange in the Baltic section. He told me of this specimen, and later I saw one in his collection and expressed a desire to obtain one, and have been fortunate in getting this specimen. He writes of it: "It was issued by the dukes of Kiev and used for purchase in the

province of Kiev and throughout Russia in general. The earliest record of 'grivnas,' which means bag or bar money, shows it was found in corners of Russia as early as A. D. 1144," and Dr. Rackus proceeds to give various references in numismatic works to this kind of money. He told me that at the time it was issued trade was largely in grain, which was floated in bags



Russian bag or bar money.

of cowhides, and when these bags were folded over or brought together to make them heavy enough to hold the corn, a bag was produced not dissimilar in shape to this bar, and the bar was given that shape to better identify it as being of the value of the contents of one of these bags of grain as it was floated between one port and another in the Baltic.

Dr. Henderson—What is your pleasure in this matter?

Mr. Markus—The only unfortunate thing about this whole thing is that so large a piece of metal would only purchase one wife.

Dr. Henderson—I will entertain a motion that the talk of Mr. Zerbe be accepted with thanks and be incorporated in the report of the convention in THE NUMISMATIST.

Motion made and carried.

Mr. Wormser—The twelve o'clock whistle has just blown. Has anyone any ballots to go in? This is the last chance.

I want to call your particular attention to the absence of one of our old friends, a member of the A. N. A. for a good many years, who has reached a very ripe old age, and he is rather feeble because he has recently met with an accident. He is the one member attending the Convention of 1895 who is now in Washington. I think it would be very nice for some of you to visit Mr. Collins. I thought of having all of us go in a body, but it would be too much of a crowd. I am sure that he would be very glad to see us.

Is there any business to be brought up, otherwise we will proceed with the reading of papers.

Paper, "Inquiry Department Notes," by Charles Markus.

(Mr. Markus' paper will be published later.)

Mr. Wormser—I think it is only right to thank Mr. Markus for his paper and order it spread on the minutes of THE NUMISMATIST; also to thank Mr. Markus for his interest in the Association.

Motion made and carried.

Paper, "Recent Books on the Roman Imperial Coinage," by Dr. T. S. Duncan.

(Mr. Duncan's paper will be published later.)

Mr. Wormser—You have heard this very able paper of Dr. Duncan's. I think it is in order to accept the paper, with thanks, and order it published in THE NUMISMATIST, and particularly to thank the St. Louis Numismatic Society for its offer to loan these books to anyone interested, upon the proper authority.

Motion made and carried in accordance with Mr. Wormser's suggestions.

Is there any discussion on this paper.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I think there is no discussion necessary. It speaks for itself.

Paper, "Random Thoughts," by Dr. George Hetrich.

(Dr. Hetrich's paper will be published later.)

Motion made and seconded to accept the paper with thanks and have it published in THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Wormser—Is there any discussion or shall it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Gillette—I do not think that this Association is at present prepared to take any action. I do not think a motion to refer to the Resolution Committee is in order at this time. A committee might be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Wormser—The matter of an exchange is a very old one. If you will read the very earliest history of the A. N. A. activities and conventions you will find that we used to have a Bureau of Exchange, and for some reason the project must have come to grief. Mr. Bauer may possibly tell us about it.

Mr. Bauer—This brings back some fond memories. We used to have a circuit where the collector would send his coins and they would go around, and John Jones send to William Smith, and so on. I put in a coin and described the condition. When I received my coin back, among other coins, somebody had put on the envelope: "The man who says that this is in very fine condition should be kicked by a mule." I think the thing is impracticable. When collectors want to sell coins there are plenty of ways of disposing of them without having a superintendent of exchange.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I simply wish to say that my own experience leads me to believe that it is absolutely unsatisfactory and impractical. It takes a large amount of correspondence. The officers of the society could not do it; it would cause great dissatisfaction, and you would find that two pieces of equal value to make an exchange would be almost impossible to obtain.

Mr. Swanson—My object in making the amendment to refer to the Board of Governors was that we would be spared a discussion on it. It gives the Board of Governors a chance to correspond with Dr. Hetrich and to show our appreciation of his work.

Mr. Wormser—The resolution is that Dr. Hetrich's paper be accepted with thanks and published in *THE NUMISMATIST* as part of our proceedings, and that the recommendations made therein be referred to the Board of Governors for consideration.

Motion carried. Mr. Chapman dissents from the vote.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Markus says that he prefers to read a paper Thursday morning, as it is a good paper and should be read with a large audience.

Mr. Haney—Before we adjourn I have in mind a question that was part of Monday's meeting, as to advertising the A. N. A. You know that the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, and the Masonic clubs and others all have flags hang-out of hotels in which headquarters are. In former years I understand the headquarters of the A. N. A. were advertised by some sort of a banner which hung outside. If this Association could have a banner made that could be carried around and hung out in front of a hotel it would be a good thing. It would not cost much and would be an invitation to people to come in and see the exhibit.

Mr. Markus—I wish to state that hotels are very much averse to hanging out a banner to advertise anything. No first-class hotel would consider a banner hanging outside.

Mr. Wormser—While the suggestion is a good one, I do not think it needs any action. It could be left to the discretion of the next year's convention committee, and undoubtedly when they read it in *THE NUMISMATIST* they may take it to heart and consider it one way of creating publicity at the next convention.

Mr. Swanson—It need not be outside; it might be in the lobby, or even upon a floor outside of the meeting rooms. It could go from one city to another.

Mr. Wormser—The Board of Governors might make note of this suggestion. If there is no further business, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

Motion carried.

FOURTH SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

The fourth session of the 1926 Convention of the A. N. A. opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Washington at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Wormser called the meeting to order.

Mr. Wormser—I think there are a few communications which have not been called to my attention before, and some of which have just arrived.

Mr. C. B. Herz, Lake Tahoe, Cal., writes:

"Greetings to you and to the members of the A. N. A. We are at present at our home at Lake Tahoe which is pictured on this postcard. Best regards to you and Mrs. Wormser. I am sorry that I have nothing to report to the A. N. A."

Mr. Charles W. Morse, Brookline, Mass., writes:

"At last I have made up my mind on account of sickness in my family that I must not attend the A. N. A. Convention in Washington, and I feel very sorry. I hope you will all enjoy the meeting and that it will be the best ever. I will have to read about it in *The Numismatist*. With my kindest wishes to all, I am, as ever."

Mr. C. E. Briggs, District Secretary for Iowa, hopes that we will enjoy the meetings and sends kindest regards.

I had another communication during the year which I think may be of interest enough to call to your attention along the line of publicity. It is from Mr. Theodore J. Venn, the gentleman who wrote the series of very interesting numismatic articles in the *Bankers' Service Bulletin*.

"Some months ago I had some correspondence with Mr. Fisher, a member of our publicity committee, in regard to the uses of my magazine articles for publicity purposes. I suggested to him at the time that I thought a small booklet of verse containing all the poems ever written about coins would probably get more publicity of a profitable nature for the A. N. A. than would coin articles, for the latter always have more or less appeal to the commercial side of collecting than they do to the romantic, or, rather, the hobby side, which is, after all, the more enduring. He informed me that he had mentioned the matter to you, but I have heard nothing concerning it since. Now, however, since convention time is approaching, I thought it a good plan to put the matter up to you personally and have you place it before the convention if you think favorably of it.

"My theory is to have the A. N. A., through *The Numismatist*, publish a booklet of poems—about 48 pages or so—under the title, 'Coins in Poetry and Song,' and send out about 250 copies gratis to the larger public libraries and about 250 copies to the literary editors of the principal newspapers throughout the country—this also, naturally gratis. No booklet of poems having coins for a subject has ever been printed, as there have until recently not been sufficient of them in existence, and on account of its oddity I believe we could receive considerable publicity therefrom in the press for the A. N. A. and *The Numismatist*. The other 500 copies of an edition of 1,000 could, I believe, be readily sold to our membership at 50 cents each for heavy paper bound and \$1 for boxboard bound copies. In this way it would not cost the A. N. A. anything for the edition even if only 300 or 400 were sold. Mr. Duffield thinks we have practically enough material on hand now for a 48 page booklet the size of our membership book, but printed on different paper to swell more. What do you think of the idea? You have no doubt seen a number of the poems printed in recent issues of *The Numismatist*."

Any recommendations, suggestions or ideas on that letter? I am submitting it without any comment of my own. He especially would like to have it brought to the attention of the Convention.

Motion made to refer to the Board of Governors. Seconded.

Dr. Henderson amended motion to read "with power to act."

Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Exhibition and Award.

Your Committee on Awards, after considering each exhibit according to the rules as specified in the August number of *THE NUMISMATIST* found:

That there existed a tie for first place in the exhibits of Mr. George Bauer and Mr. S. H. Chapman.

Upon further deliberations your committee were agreed that additional credits should be given Mr. S. Hudson Chapman for general appearance and public interest, and therefore award the prize to him.

Honorable mention for fine exhibits should be given to Messrs. Charles Markus, John E. Morse and Howland Wood; all had high scores in their exhibits of paper money.

Your committee was also agreed that a small number of pieces exhibited in an attractive manner creates greater public interest in the display.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. A. STERNBERG,
REINHOLD FAELTEN,
Committee on Award.

Motion carried to accept report with thanks and a rising vote.

Prize presented to Mr. Chapman by Mr. Yawger.

Mr. Chapman—I thank the committee and associates for the honor, and will try to make the exhibitions more interesting to you by isolating the coins in separate trays so that they may be more readily seen.

Mr. Bauer—It certainly is a gratification and joy to me to think that this Committee has at last recognized the premier department of numismatics in awarding the prize for an exhibition of fine art as displayed in numismatics to Mr. Chapman for his exhibition of Greek coins.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13.—Resolved, that we extend our hearty thanks to the local committee of the Washington members, Messrs. Russell, Emery, Belote, Hodge and Amick for the splendid entertainment which they have furnished our Association at its very pleasant and memorable convention, which is notable as being the first convention held in Washington by the A. N. A. since its organization.

Resolved, That we also express our especial thanks to Theodore Belote, curator of the Government collection of coins and medals in the Smithsonian Institution, for his courtesy and kindness in inviting the members to a special visit to his exhibits and cheerfully explaining the same fully to the visitors; also for his having secured for us special privileges upon our visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in securing access to certain departments not usually accessible to the public.

Resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 14.—Resolved, That we express our sincere thanks to Mr. Bonneville, manager of the Hotel Washington, our headquarters at this Convention, and to all employees of the hotel, for their kindness and courtesy in giving us such fine treatment and entertainment as guests and the splendid rooms provided for our exhibits and official meetings.

Resolved, That thanks be extended to Mr. La Vigne, of the Washington Convention Bureau, for the valuable help he gave, especially in maintaining an information bureau at A. N. A. headquarters, and

Resolved, That proper communications referring to these resolutions be forwarded by the President.

Resolution adopted.

Meeting Place for 1927 Convention.

Mr. Wormser—The next business is the place for the next year's convention. We have quite a few invitations, some routine, some which are worth while.

Mr. Yawger—We have had all sorts of letters from almost every city in the United States from convention bureaus, and they all mean practically nothing. I tried to answer most of them, but I had an answer from just one, and that is from Montreal, and I would like to read that letter.

"We hope you have a very pleasant and successful convention in Washington this month and hope that Montreal will have the pleasure of being hosts to your 1927 convention."

Invitations are also extended by the following: West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind.; New Orleans, La., from the New Orleans Publicity Bureau and from the Mayor; San Francisco, Cal.; Toronto, Ont.; St. Louis, Mo.; letters from Mr. Wulff, St. Louis Conventions and Publicity Director, and from the Mayor were read.

Mr. Wormser asked if any other invitations have been received.

Mr. Bauer invited the convention to Rochester and assured a hearty welcome.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to suggest for the consideration of the convention, Hartford, Conn.—if not for next year, at least for some time in the near future. I think it will soon be New England's turn to again have a convention, and as we have had them in Springfield and Boston, I feel that a very satisfactory convention could be held in Hartford. It is not a large city, and we would get more publicity in a smaller city. The Mitchelson collection is on exhibition there. We have several members in Hartford who would make all the necessary arrangements, and within a one-hundred-mile radius there is a very considerable percentage of our membership. If the Convention does not feel like selecting Hartford for 1927, I would suggest that it at least be considered for some future convention.

Mr. Morse—I second Mr. Duffield's suggestion. Mr. Godard will do all he possibly can to bring about a taste for exhibits. He is a very active member. In anything he takes hold of he will do the best he possibly can. He is the man who presented the medals for the Sesqui-Centennial exhibition.

Mr. Wormser—I would just like to point out to you the main problem. It has always been customary for the Convention to simply recommend their preference, and it is up to the Board of Governors to make the decision. What I would like is an expression of your preference. I will entertain any motion for a certain city, or we can have a division of the vote. I think it probably is your intention to eliminate routine invitations from the chambers of commerce.

Dr. Henderson extended an invitation to hold the 1927 convention in Columbus, Ohio, and said: "In asking you to Columbus I do so with one thought in mind—that we will hold a convention that will be a convention or numismatic interest. We have no local society in Columbus. We have only two other members, I believe, in Columbus, and they are not active; but we ask you there. I am not asking you to come and participate in a prearranged program. It would be nothing of the kind, but what we thought would be in Washington this year. We will provide your headquarters, place of exhibition, your newspaper publicity will be the very best, your hotel accommodations the finest, and the exhibition will be what it was intended to be—for the benefit of the public. That I believe, is the main object of the exhibit—to interest the general public in numismatics. We would not have an almost vacant room, with possibly a dozen visitors, but in a city of the size of Columbus we would have a crowded room at all hours the exhibition would be open, something greatly to be desired by the members. Come to Columbus. We will not tax you five, ten, or twenty dollars for a sightseeing ticket. If you want to go on a sightseeing trip, you can employ a taxi driver and he will take you to some of the most beautiful spots in the Central West. You can have all of the entertainment you can possibly desire and for which every member can pay if he desires to participate. If you do not care to come this way, do not come to Columbus; we will not provide special entertainment. We ask you to come to Columbus in 1927."

Mr. Dunham—I would like to extend an invitation to the Convention to meet in Chicago in 1933. We are giving a world's fair. That is a long way ahead, but I want to be the early bird to insure a welcome.

Motion carried for a rising vote on the different cities extending invitations.

West Baden, Ind., 0; Toronto, 1; Montreal, 3.

Mr. Duffield suggested a written secret ballot. Suggestion that each man make a first, second and third choice on his ballot. Vote taken which was in favor of written secret ballot, with the following result: St. Louis, 6; Hartford, 7; Rochester, 5; Columbus, 8; Montreal, 1.

Mr. Wormser—That choice is not a majority, consequently the next step is that we put it in the form of a motion that the Convention recommends that the next convention be held in Columbus, because that has the largest number. That does not necessarily mean that the Association wants the convention in Columbus. I will entertain a motion that it is the sense of the 1926 convention that the 1927 convention be held in Columbus.

Motion made by Dr. Henderson and seconded.

Mr. Duffield—Columbus has received eight votes, a greater number than any other city; but eight is considerably less than a majority of those voting. I suggest, as Columbus and Hartford are the two leaders, that we take a rising vote between Columbus and Hartford.

Mr. Wormser—No, that does not do it, because we might get a majority in favor of some other city.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Chairman, I move that this be left to the Board of Governors. You have had an expression of the sentiment.

Mr. Swanson—Mr. President, what Mr. Duffield means is that the lower numbers might split either in favor of Columbus or Hartford.

Mr. Duffield—We eliminate the lower ones. Now they will have to vote either for Columbus or Hartford.

Dr. Henderson—I agree with Mr. Duffield that the Convention divide its votes between the two or three receiving the highest vote. If you vote between the two, then you are expressing the sentiment of the Convention as to which is preferred. Of course, I know you all will come to Columbus.

Mr. Swanson—For the second ballot an expression of preference can be made for either Columbus or Hartford. The one receiving the highest number of votes can be considered the choice. We are just eliminating the other votes. They will have to choose between Columbus and Hartford now. I move that a second secret ballot be taken and that only two candidates be considered—Columbus and Hartford.

Motion made and seconded.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to offer an amendment, that a standing vote be taken to hurry things along. This is only an expression of opinion. The Board of Governors has to act.

Motion put as amended and carried.

Result of vote: Columbus 11; Hartford 13.

Mr. Duffield—I move that if it should be found that Hartford is not available for 1927, Columbus, Ohio, be considered the convention choice. Seconded.

Mr. Wormser—The motion is out of order. The Board of Governors knows all about the expression of opinion.

Mr. Wormser—The next order of business is a matter which Mr. Duffield wishes to bring up. We want to cut short our session as much as possible. The matter which he wants to bring up is important. We have had a great deal of difficulty, as you know, in getting the payment of dues and subscriptions to THE NUMISMATIST. The same thing happens year after year, and people who are slow are getting the benefit for about half a year without paying for it. Hereafter a special rule will be made by the Secretary and General Manager and Editor of the paper, and a different procedure will be followed. Anybody who has not paid up in time for the April number to go to press will not receive the April number. Instead a notice will be sent that he has not had the April number because he has not paid up and he can be reinstated again upon the payment of his dues and upon the payment of sufficient postage to pay for mailing the back numbers. I see that you all favor such a procedure and think that is all that is necessary to say in the matter. Is there any other new business?

Mr. Henry Chapman—I would like the Association to take up the question of opening the Mint in Philadelphia to visitors. They go to the Sesqui-centennial, and would like to see the Mint. It has been open, as you all know, for 125 years and now it is closed on account of the Denver robbery. A man could not get away with a thing like that in the Philadelphia Mint. A sign on the door says: "No visitors allowed," and you cannot pass the threshold except to buy medals, and you go with a guide to the second floor to get them. I would like to have the matter taken up with the Secretary of the Treasury so that the building may be open to anybody who goes there and who looks respectable. I think all United States buildings should be open to the public.

Mr. Wormser—I can answer the question very quickly. I have had talks with various officials of the Treasury who have charge of this Mint matter, and they agree that it cannot be opened for reasons of safety, and your point that all public buildings should be opened is not correct, because there are a great many buildings that are not open to the public for good reasons.

Mr. Chapman referred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is open, and was answered that the Association was especially favored in seeing portions not generally thrown open to the public. Mr. Chapman made a motion, which was seconded, recommending the opening of the Philadelphia Mint to the public, and that the communication be written by the President of the Association.

Division called for. The ayes have it.

Mr. Markus—I want to say a few words in addition to what I said yesterday in regard to the chairmanship of the Committee on Papers. Since yesterday several members have said that it is a very desirable position. All well and good. I make the following proposition: To all members here and those who read these proceedings in *THE NUMISMATIST*, if any man will guarantee to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Papers, I will pay \$25 to the Association for the next twenty-five years, said credit to go to the man who takes my offer. Don't all speak at once.

I have a rather unusual paper to read. During the four years of my incumbency I have never seen a paper on this subject. The paper is entitled: "Indian Currency and its Manufacture," by Charles A. Philhower.

(Mr. Philhower's paper will be published later.)

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I think it is a very valuable paper, furnishing a very complete record of the manufacture of wampum in this country. I move that the paper be accepted, with the appreciation of this Society, and referred to the Editor for publication in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and placed among the files of the proceedings.

Motion carried.

Supplementary Report of the Committee on Award.

Mr. Sternberg—We omitted mention of the prize for the ladies' exhibit, donated by Mr. Dunham, for the reason that it was Mr. Dunham's duty to present it. Regardless of this fact, we feel that Mrs. Wormser's exhibit deserves the award. As she is not present, I will give it to Mr. Wormser to present to her.

Mr. Wormser—The President will present it to her with a suitable address.

Dr. Henderson—There is one thing that I would like to speak of here. It is to bring to the attention of the members the failure of the exhibits to reach the eye of the general public when held in connection with a convention in a hotel. I do not know whether it would be the policy of this convention to express where they might like to have them shown. It does appear to me, however, that the main object of the exhibition is frustrated by bringing the exhibits to the hotel where the convention is held, and I think they should be shown in some place where the general public could enjoy them. I would like to see a motion to that effect.

Mr. Hudson Chapman—I do not think it necessary to have a motion, but I will say that I am in accord with what has been said.

Mr. Wormser—By way of comment, I will say that in the past we have discussed this and there are reasons on both sides. If we have it at the hotel the Convention is more compact and the members derive a great deal more benefit, and we get the newspaper publicity, and those who are really interested find their way to it. There is no question but that an exhibition in some other place might bring a great many more sightseers. This matter should rest with the local committee, as it requires a great deal of "pull" to give a public exhibition. It must be left in the hands of the local committee. If there was no local committee the Association would have great difficulty in getting it into a public building.

Mr. Swanson—The reason that this question comes up is that there are two kinds of exhibitions—the kind that is highly interesting to the student and the kind that is instructive to the public. Some coins I like to see, other coins I have to study. The sort that they would like to look at is the kind that the public should see, and it is worth considering. The sort that we like to study can be held separate from the other exhibition. The reason for the discussion is perfectly clear to me. It comes up every time there is an exhibition. There might be two exhibitions.

Mr. Wormser—I do not believe that anybody wishes to make a motion on the subject. I think we can proceed with the next order of business, which is the report of the only committee remaining out. I shall call on Mr. Dunham to give results of the counting of the vote of the Committee on Election, and will ask Mr. Dunham to incorporate in it the names of the officials who were elected unanimously.

Report of Committee on Election.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Election of Officers of the A. N. A. for the coming year, 1926-7, report results as follows:

Unanimous election of the following officers:

President, H. H. Yawger.

First Vice-President, A. S. Boyer.

Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud.

General Secretary, H. T. Wilson.

Treasurer, G. H. Blake.

Librarian, P. M. Lange.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Charles Markus.

Members of the Board of Governors:

Ballots cast 346.

Moritz Wormser	324
Nelson T. Thorson	280
Edw. T. Newell	275
A. C. Hutchinson	272
F. C. C. Boyd	83
Waldo Newcomer	73
Geo. L. Tilden	65
Blanks	2

(Signed) L. A. RENAUD, Chairman;

FREDERIC E. HODGE.

W. F. DUNHAM.

VICTOR MORIN.

H. M. FOSTER.

Mr. Wormser—Friends of the A. N. A., it gives me great pleasure to present to you the newly-elected President, Mr. Harry H. Yawger. We all know Mr. Yawger's worth, which has been tried and found true by many years' experience in our Association, and in responsible offices of the Association. I take great pleasure in turning over the reins of government to my good friend Mr. Yawger.

Mr. Yawger took the chair.

Mr. Yawger—I sincerely thank you for the confidence you have shown in making me President of the A. N. A., and while I will not attempt in any way to follow in the steps of President Wormser, because I will not be able to do so in time or money, yet I will promise to work with all my heart for the best interest of the Association. I thank you very much.

Dr. Henderson—We have elected to a position in this Association a man in whom we have all the confidence in the world, of whom we think very highly, who is to occupy a very important post, the new Chairman of the Board of Governors. I would like to know what he thinks of us.

Mr. Markus—A few years ago I conceived the idea of attending a convention. I had been a collector for many years before that. I came from the wild and woolly West with a determination to see what kind of a bunch they were who called themselves "numismatists." I came, I saw and I was fascinated at the array of gentlemen who took such an interest in the collection of coins, accompanied by their ladies, who also took an interest in it, and since that time I have attended every convention. I deeply appreciate the favor that I was elected a member of the Board of Governors for four years, and Chairman of the Board today. I purpose to give you as good an administration as I can. I extend you my hearty and sincerest thanks for your courtesy.

Mr. Yawger—Is there any further business to come before the meeting before we adjourn? I will entertain a motion to adjourn.

Motion made to adjourn until 1927. Motion carried.

PAPERS READ AT THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Owing to the length of the proceedings of the Washington Convention of the A. N. A., which are published in full in this issue, it has been thought best to defer the publication of the papers read at the convention until later. They will all be printed in due time. All were interesting and will be read with greater care if published apart from the convention proceedings. The business sessions of the Washington Convention were the most interesting of any held in late years, and a careful reading of them will make the members of the A. N. A. conversant with what is being done by the Association and what is contemplated in the near future.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AUGUST 21 TO 26, 1926.

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First Row
(left to right)—

S. Wharton Haney.
S. Hudson Chapman.
Henry Chapman.
A. C. Hutchinson.
Charles Markus.
B. Max Mehl.
F. G. Duffield.
H. H. Yawger.
Mrs. Moritz Wormser.
Moritz Wormser.
George J. Bauer.
Harry T. Wilson.

Mrs. H. A. Sternberg.
Miss Ellen Belle Sternberg.
Miss Dana Mehl.
Miss Loraine Mehl.
Mrs. B. Max Mehl.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
Miss Lucille Henderson.
Mrs. J. M. Swanson.
Julius Guttag.
Mrs. Julius Guttag.

Second Row
(left to right)—

Charles H. Deetz.

Reinhold Faelten.
Mrs. H. H. Yawger.
Ludger Gravel.
Frederic E. Hodge.
George H. Russell.
Gustav H. Emery.
William F. Dunham.
D. C. Wismer.
Elmer S. Sears.
L. A. Renaud.
Fred W. Roerentrop.
Farran Zerbe.
Farran Zerbe 2d.
J. M. Henderson.
J. M. Swanson.

Third Row
(left to right)—

Howland Wood.
James G. Macallister.
H. M. Povenmire.
F. D. Langenheim.
Elmer Lawless.
W. B. Foster.
George A. Gillette.
H. A. Sternberg.
Rev. F. J. Donat.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears.
Eldridge Tucker.
Mrs. Eldridge Tucker.
(Not identified.)
Mrs. L. B. Wright.

Fourth Row
(left to right)—

Mrs. George J. Bauer.
Miss L. Fischer.
Miss M. Kramer.
F. C. Parker.
Perley W. Locker.
J. F. Wacek.
E. E. Cruthers.
Gottlieb Kraft.
F. T. Joers.
John E. Morse.
Howard M. Foster.
Archibald Firestone.
Mrs. Victor Morin.
Victor Morin.

THE NUMISMATIST

The Washington Convention of the A. N. A.

A Very Successful Meeting in the Nation's Capital, Despite a Slightly Smaller Attendance and Some Unfavorable Weather.

Rain, rain, rain on Saturday. More rain on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday. And this was the kind of weather Washington had been having for ten days prior to our arrival. But, notwithstanding the abundance of wet weather, it did not seriously interfere with scheduled entertainment features nor the sightseeing trips not on the program made by numerous small parties. But because of the rain or some other reason we were spared discomfort from the heat—the principal objection that had been urged whenever Washington had been mentioned as a meeting place for an A. N. A. convention. At no time during the meeting was the weather too warm for comfort, and at times light overcoats and wraps were in evidence.

All in all, the convention was a decided success. The attendance was a little smaller and the entertainment features were not quite so numerous as at the last few conventions. All of the sightseeing trips were full of interest, and the features not of a sightseeing nature were thoroughly enjoyable.

The Washington meeting demonstrated that it is possible to stage a convention in any city we desire, without an invitation from a local numismatic organization. It is true that a convention held under such circumstances entails a great deal of work upon the executive officers of the A. N. A. But in this instance at least the officers received a great deal of assistance from the local committee, as well as from some local members not members of the committee.

All activities were centered in the Washington Hotel, on the ninth floor, otherwise called "the roof." At one end of this floor was the exhibit room, and at the other end was the room where the business sessions were held. Each was admirably adapted for the purpose. The exhibits were installed in the Rose Room, or ballroom, and its upholstered benches and comfortable chairs seemed to invite the members to spend all their leisure time there. The business sessions were held in the sun parlor, the room usually occupied by the Washington Kiwanis Club, and was equally comfortable.

While the Ladies See What "Applesauce" Is Like, the Men Get Acquainted With Each Other and Tell a Few Jokes at a Smoker.

The first events scheduled were the smoker for the men and the theater party for the ladies on Saturday evening. The theater party was arranged for the National Theater, at which the attraction was "Applesauce," by an all-star stock company. Practically all the visiting ladies attended, accompanied by a few of the men who preferred the theater to the smoker.

The smoker was held in the sun parlor and was presided over by President Wormser, who stated that the principal object of this feature was to get acquainted with each other. To accomplish this, he said, there was no better way than for each member to say a few words, and in turn he called on every member in the room, prefacing each introduction with a few appropriate remarks. The responses were varied. Most were brief, many humorous, a few more or less serious. A new crop of stories was unloaded, some of which were numismatic. Refreshments were served, including sandwiches and a beverage that showed considerable foam when poured into a glass.

At Arlington Cemetery We Saw the Last Resting Place of Many of the Nation's Illustrious Dead.

The first sightseeing trip was made on Sunday afternoon. Two busses and an overflow car left the hotel at 2 o'clock. The route was north over streets on which are located the present or former homes of many of the nation's celebrities, which were pointed out as we passed them. The route was then across the Potomac, over the Key Bridge, named in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," to Arlington National Cemetery, in which is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier as well as the graves of thousands of the nation's soldier and sailor dead. Parts of the cemetery are closed to busses, and at these points the trip was made

on foot. Among the spots of particular interest visited or pointed out were the following: The original mast or coning tower of the battleship Maine, taken from the bottom of Havana harbor; the statue of Gen. Phil Kearney, of Civil War fame, the only equestrian statue in Arlington; the Memorial Amphitheater, which will seat 5,000 people; the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in front of the amphitheater, overlooking the Capitol; the tomb of the Unknown Dead, beneath which repose the bones of over 2,000 soldiers of the Civil War; the mausoleum in which repose the remains of Admiral Dewey. A stop was made at the Custis-Lee mansion, the home of the adopted son of Washington and later the home of Robert E. Lee. The mansion is preserved as it was in the days of Lee. A photograph of our party was taken on the steps of the mansion, which is reproduced here.



Taken at the Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va.

On the return trip a stop was made at the Lincoln Memorial, one of the newest as well as one of the most beautiful memorial structures in the city. Opportunity was given for a leisurely inspection of this work of art.

The Trip to Mount Vernon Was Crowded With Associations Connected With the Lifetime of "The Father of His Country."

The second sightseeing trip was made in three busses at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon to Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington. The route was through Alexandria, in which a stop was made to visit the building in which Washington attended the meetings of the lodge of Masons of which he was a member. Arriving at Mount Vernon the members separated into a number of small parties, each inspecting such parts of the buildings or grounds as fancy or interest dictated. All, however, found their way during the visit to the tomb of the nation's first President and his wife. No guides are employed or allowed at Mount Vernon. The house contains many rooms, and some of the furniture and furnishings are the pieces owned and used by Washington and his wife. On the return trip a stop was made in Alexandria to visit Christ Church, of which Washington was one of the first vestrymen. The pew in which he worshipped is preserved as it was in his day. A neighboring pew still retains the name plate of Robert E. Lee.

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing We Receive Special Attention and Have Explained to Us How Uncle Sam Manufactures the Paper Money of Which We Occasionally Get a Sample.

The trips to Arlington and Mount Vernon had historic backgrounds. The visit on Wednesday morning to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the National Museum had a more or less numismatic background. In the former we saw the various processes Uncle Sam's paper money and stamps pass through before they reach the public, and in the latter we saw the Government's exhibit of coins, medals and stamps, the two former having been transferred about three years ago from the Philadelphia Mint. The trip was by bus, and upon our arrival at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing we were almost discouraged when we saw about 500 persons in line ahead of us. But we soon learned that some influence had been at work,

and the name "A. N. A. party" proved an "Open Sesame" to the guarded entrance and we were given the right of way over the waiting 500. Whoever was responsible for this arrangement has our lasting gratitude. Once inside, the members were divided into several small parties, each being placed in charge of a special guide. The tour of the building had not proceeded far before we discovered that the same influence had been at work and the doors of rooms and departments that are usually closed to the public swung open as the A. N. A. parties approached.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a large building, with many rooms and many wings and many corridors and many elevators, and we were in them all—or so it seemed. After having seen it all we are at a loss to intelligently describe the process of printing. The one thing that was indelibly fixed in our minds was that we saw more money than we ever hope to own—certainly more than any one man ought to have. For the paper-money collector the sight was inspiring. It was, of course, all new, crisp and uncirculated. He saw paper money with blank reverses as well as printed; he saw it with and without numbers and seals, almost always in sheets of eight notes. He saw pieces of white paper, worth only a few cents, pass under a roller and come out worth \$8000. And when he saw a pile of paper that reached up to his chin, each sheet of which was worth \$8000, he could not help wondering why Uncle Sam is so stingy with it. On this particular day at least several different kinds of paper money were being printed—Federal Reserve notes, national bank notes, silver certificates, "yellow backs," and the smaller Philippine Island notes, and the various processes through which the notes pass were explained in detail by the foremen in the different departments. In many rooms we were taken on the floor among the employees. In the departments to which the general public is admitted the view is from elevated galleries.

In the department in which stamps are printed the process is similar in some respects, although entirely different machinery is used.

After inspecting the printing department we were taken to another building, in which is located the engraving department, where all dies and plates are made.

The Government Coin Collection Proved to Be the Magnet for the Visitors When We Reached the National Museum.

From the Bureau of Engraving and Printing we were taken to the National Museum, where the party was greeted by Mr. Theodore Belote, of the Department of History, who is in charge of the Government coin collection, and who is a member of the A. N. A. The room in which the collection has been placed has an advantageous position, being immediately to the right of the main entrance. The room is large—much larger than the Cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint. The same circular cases that were in use at the mint have been placed in the center of the room, and new cases have been placed at the sides and ends of the room. The United States section of the exhibit attracted the most attention—in fact, almost to the exclusion of the other sections—and in this the collection's two most prized coins, the silver dollar of 1804 and the double eagle of 1849, were admired by all.

"A Monument to Its Designer and Architect" Briefly Describes the Library of Congress, With the Most Beautiful Interior of any Building in the World.

The Library of Congress has been said to be the most beautiful building in the world, and its beauty is enhanced, or at least seen to best advantage, when illuminated. For this reason Tuesday evening was selected for our visit. Busses conveyed the party, and on our arrival we were met by a special guide, who conducted us through the lower floor, and who also allowed us to visit the Senate reading room, which is usually closed to the public. He then turned us over to Frederic C. Hodge, a local A. N. A. member, who acted as guide for the remainder of the tour and who pointed out many of the architectural and decorative features of the building. We were given an opportunity to see the original drafts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which are preserved in the building.

The Festivities Close With a Banquet and Dance, Followed by an All-Around Good Time by Some of the Cut-Ups.

The closing entertainment feature was the banquet in the sun parlor of the Washington Hotel on Wednesday evening. At the end table were seated the officers and their wives and the Washington local committee and their wives, with Elmer S. Sears, who acted as toastmaster, and Mrs. Sears. The other members were seated at two tables at the sides. After the cigars were lighted Mr. Sears announced that as the entertainment features had been placed in his hands he would not ask for many speeches. He first called on Mr. Wormser, who said that after five years of service as President of the A. N. A. he would turn over to another the destinies of the Association and that he was glad to know the mantle of the office was to fall on the worthy shoulders of Harry Yawger. Mr. Sears then called on Mr. Yawger, who replied in a happy and humorous vein. The toastmaster then said this was all the speech-making he would allow and introduced little Miss Dana Mehl, who showed us how the Charleston should be danced. As an encore she gave another style of dance, accompanied by a song, one of the lines frequently repeated being something about "Poor Old Dad," which showed how badly mistaken a child may sometimes be—that is, if she was referring to Max.

An unexpected treat was furnished by Mrs. J. M. Henderson when called upon by the toastmaster. Mrs. Henderson has quite a reputation as an elocutionist in her home city of Columbus, Ohio. The selection given was "Pauline Pavlovna," a story of Russia. This was followed by a game engineered by J. M. Swanson, in which about twenty ladies and gentlemen took part. The result of the game was that Miss Loraine Mehl won a five-pound box of candy and Henry Chapman won the bill for the candy. Mr. Sears announced that dancing would be in order until midnight, and it was a merry crowd for the next two hours, the dancing being interspersed with the singing of patriotic and old-time songs. A Washington orchestra furnished music for the dancing.

Convention Notes.

Mention of Some of the Minor Activities of the Meeting Gathered by Members of the Staff of The Numismatist.

The convention expressed itself as favoring Hartford, Conn., for its meeting place in 1927. Invitations had been received from the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, indorsed by Mr. Wulfing, president of the St. Louis Numismatic Club, and also from Montreal. In addition to these, Columbus, Ohio, Hartford, Conn., and Rochester, N. Y., were nominated from the convention floor. A secret ballot was taken, resulting as follows: St. Louis, 6; Montreal, 1; Columbus, 8; Hartford, 7, and Rochester, 5. Another ballot was taken, with all the places eliminated except Hartford and Columbus, which resulted as follows: Hartford, 13; Columbus, 11. Hartford was urged on the ground that it was New England's turn to have a convention; that the Mitchelson collection, now in the Hartford State Library, would prove an attraction and draw a large number of members; that Hartford was within easy distance of a large percentage of our membership, and that perhaps a convention in a smaller city than has usually been selected might attract a greater number to the exhibits. It has been demonstrated at the last three conventions that exhibits held in the headquarters hotel do not attract the public in numbers. At Cleveland, Detroit and Washington the number viewing the exhibits was lamentably small compared with those held in other cities. The fact that so few called to see the displays at Cleveland and Detroit may have been one of the reasons why some of the members did not take the trouble to bring exhibits to Washington, feeling that the attendance of the public did not justify the trouble. On the other hand, it was pointed out that when our exhibits are held in a public place, such as a museum or art gallery, the attendance, while large, is made up principally of sightseers and that the majority of them have no special interest in numis-

matics; but an exhibit of coins, no matter where held, will attract those who are really interested in numismatics.

The report of the proceedings of the convention was by Mrs. Leslie Boudinot Wright, an attorney-at-law, of Washington, D. C., and the A. N. A. was fortunate in securing the services of such a competent stenographer. Mrs. Wright is a descendant of the Boudinots. Her mother was a Miss Boudinot, a descendant of Tobias Boudinot, a brother of Elias Boudinot, third Director of the Mint, from 1795 to 1805, during which many of the rarities in the United States coinage were struck. Another brother was Elisha Boudinot, among the descendants of whom were the Atterburys and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, of New York. Mrs. Wright's family possesses miniatures of the Boudinots.

The Washington Convention Bureau, of which C. E. LaVigne, is director, established a booth during the convention in the hotel just outside the exhibit room, with an attendant in charge, and furnished information to A. N. A. members as to points of interest, routes, etc. This feature was much appreciated.

Charley Markus demonstrated that he is a connoisseur in neckwear. On one day he appeared in a dream of a tie that contained all the colors of a gypsy flapper's raiment. It created so much commotion that he withdrew it from circulation after one day's service.

Several of the members paid a visit to the office of the Director of the Mint, in the Treasury Building, and were cordially greeted by Miss M. M. O'Reilly, whose official title is Acting Director of the Mint. She has been connected with the Director's office for many years and is almost indispensable in this important branch of the Government. She has a charm of manner that is all her own.

Harry T. Wilson, the genial General Secretary, was on duty almost continuously, and part of the time was in company with his pipe. No ordinary pipe for Harry. The one he likes best is equipped with a windshield and one or two other attachments, the mechanism of which he gladly explained to all inquirers.

Mrs. Moritz Wormser gave a tea at the Washington Hotel Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Gustav H. Emery and Mrs. Earle M. Amick, wives of members of the local committee. Twenty-one of the visiting ladies were present. Numerous movie parties were also organized among the ladies while their husbands were engaged with convention matters.

Seldom has there been present at a convention such a number of young people. The list at the Washington convention included Misses Lucille Henderson, Nettie Gillette, Ellen Belle Sternberg, Loraine Mehl, Dana Mehl and Miss Tucker, and Farran Zerbe 2d, Charles Wormser, and two sons of A. C. Hutchinson.

H. A. Sternberg showed a very clever coin puzzle. The trick is to take seven coins—half dollar, quarter dollar, nickel and four pennies, totaling 84 cents—and arrange them in two rows, five coins in each row, each row totaling 82 cents. Sounds impossible, but it can be done. Try it. Answer in next month's issue.

A toy ironing-board, such as little girls use to iron their dolls' clothes, was in a conspicuous place in the exhibit room for a couple of days, which brought forth numerous inquiries as to its owner and purpose. On the top board was printed the inscription, "A. N. A. Convention, Washington, D. C., 1926," below which were about 25 lines. It developed later that it was the property of Wm. F. Dunham, of Chicago, and that the lines were for the autographs of the ladies of the convention. After all had affixed their names Mr. Dunham announced that it was to be sent to Mrs. Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, Ohio, as a souvenir of the convention, who, with Mr. Brenner, was unable to attend.

The official photograph was taken on Monday after the morning business session, on the south steps of the Treasury Building. Several of the members and some of the ladies who were anxious to crowd some sightseeing on their own account into the day's activities arrived too late to be included in the group.

The Washington members of the A. N. A. proved to be a fine body of men and enthusiastic collectors. Among those most in evidence about the exhibit room and elsewhere were Earle M. Amick, Theodore Belote, Charles H. Deetz, Gustav H. Emery, W. B. Foster, Frederic E. Hodge, Walter D. McCaw and George H. Russell. The feeling seemed to prevail that the time is ripe for the formation of a local society in Washington.

A number of the old-time members paid visits at different times to the veteran collector and dealer, B. H. Collins, whose home and office is located at 1705 H street N. W. Mr. Collins is now over 80 years old and had the misfortune several weeks ago to receive a fall. He was confined to the hospital until recently and was able to return home only a few days before the convention. Despite his age and the accident his visitors found him the same genial and jovial Collins of old. He is disposing of his stock of coins and curios, except his collection of choice cents, which will ultimately become the property of his grandson.

The rendering of "Pauline Pavlovna" by Mrs. J. M. Henderson at the banquet on Wednesday evening recalled to some of her friends the part she played in the presentation of the pageant "The Wayfarer" in the Columbus (Ohio) Stadium a few years ago, which received nation-wide attention and comment. In that pageant Mrs. Henderson had the role of Mary Magdalen, and also had charge of the training and rehearsals of the principals in the cast.

There was a rush on the Treasury Department, just opposite the hotel, when it was learned that one could exchange any old kind of a dollar there for an uncirculated silver dollar of 1882, C C mint, and many of them found their way into collectors' hands. It was stated unofficially that a bag of these dollars had recently been discovered in the Treasury vaults, and that while they lasted they would be used to redeem silver certificates, or other currency, for that matter.

S. Wharton Haney, of Philadelphia, didn't grow very tall, and this fact was responsible for an amusing incident during the tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which he enjoyed as much as the others. Our entire party had been divided into small parties of twelve, each with a guide. The members of each party were counted frequently by the guide to make sure that none were left behind at any point. On one of the counts of the party of which Mr. Haney was a member the young lady guide could count only eleven. "What has become of that child?" she asked. "Here I am," said Haney, as he stepped out from behind one of the other members.

It was learned with regret that Milton E. Hamburger, one of our Washington members, who had attended some previous conventions, was ill and would not be able to attend the meeting. Mrs. Hamburger made the announcement when she called at the hotel to renew the acquaintance of some of the visiting ladies.

As usual at all A. N. A. conventions, a number of the members visited most of the antique shops in Washington, with coins as the principal objective, although Lincolnia and other desirable items, such as books, china, and the higher grade of relics and antiques were not overlooked. Very little was found, however, and the general verdict was it is almost impossible to find worth-while coins or antiques in these days in the shops of the large cities. But the fact remains that the A. N. A. has a number of members who do not limit their collecting activities to coins, medals, tokens and paper money.

A number of small parties took advantage of the opportunity to see the

collection of relics in the Peterson house, at 516 Tenth street, in which Lincoln died, opposite what was at that time Ford's Theater. After the President was shot he was carried across the street to this house, where he died the following morning. About 27 years ago the house was purchased by the Government. For many years before and since then it has been used as a Lincoln museum, the various relics having been drawn together by Capt. O. H. Oldroyd, who has made it his life work. The house long ago became too small to properly display the collection, and some time ago Captain Oldroyd announced that he would dispose of it to the Government if it desired to purchase it. Several tempting offers for it from individuals are said to have been declined. Several weeks ago it was purchased by the Government, the price being \$50,000. The collection numbers about 3,000 authentic relics and mementoes, ranging from the Bible from which Lincoln's mother read to him as a child to a death mask of his face taken after he had breathed his last. Besides a number of Lincoln medals and tokens, the collection contains 11 autographed letters and documents, 1000 biographies, histories of the Civil War and of slavery and related writings, 100 caricatures of his administration, 62 pictures of his early life, 70 badges and flags relating to the campaign of 1860, 325 newspapers dating from 1843 to 1865, 255 funeral sermons and 66 funeral marches written at the time of his death, 65 photographs of Ford's Theater, the conspirators, their trial and execution; 27 busts, statuettes, life masks, etc., and the original bills describing the play "Our American Cousin," starring Laura Keane, which Lincoln was witnessing when he was assassinated, and the play, "The Apostate," starring the assassin, Booth, which was given at Ford's the preceding month. These, however, are only a small part of the entire collection. It is understood that Captain Oldroyd will remain as custodian of the museum during his lifetime.

Howland Wood arrived quite unexpectedly Sunday night. While he is considered one of the old-timers, his duties as Curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, make it impossible for him to attend A. N. A. conventions regularly. When he does attend he is looked upon as a "court of last resort" when other members disagree on the attribution of an unusual coin or any other numismatic question. His decision is always considered final in such matters.

Edward T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, and a member of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., was prevented from attending on account of a meeting in Boston of another organization at which his presence was necessary. Mr. Newell has attended A. N. A. conventions so regularly of late that he is considered one of the old-timers. Affable, genial and jovial, few members get more enjoyment from an A. N. A. convention than Mr. Newell.

For regularity of attendance from a distance, the Montreal delegation of three—Gravel, Renaud and Donat—is entitled to all the prizes. If these three did not make their appearance at an A. N. A. convention the natural conclusion would be that there were no trains leaving Montreal. At Washington they were reinforced by their fellow townsman, Victor Morin, and Mrs. Morin. While the latter two frequently attend, they are not so regular as the never disappointing trio.

At no convention has there been such a request for press photographs. Every day there was a representative on hand from some photographer who wanted pictures of unusual specimens of coins. All such requests were complied with, and a number of the photographs were reproduced in the Washington papers.

The badge provided for those attending the convention was an irregular oval shape bronze pendant containing a view of the Capitol with two draped American flags below it. The bronze bar pin contained cardboard for the name of the wearer and was attached to the pendant by a white satin ribbon, upon which was printed in gilt lettering, "Annual Convention American Numismatic Association, Washington, D. C., August 21-26, 1926."

SOME SOCIAL SNAPSNOTS BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.

Many of the ladies were disappointed in the White House, as all they saw was the East Room, which was in the hands of cleaners and was the only room open to the public.

One of the New York ladies took home a copy of the picture taken in Arlington, to be produced in the future, if needed. Watch your step, Julius.

The visiting ladies are sorry they did not have time to become better acquainted with the Washington ladies of the A. N. A.

Mrs. Henderson is the only lady of the A. N. A. who can and is willing to respond when called upon to help on a program, and her efforts are greatly appreciated.

Mr. Bonneville, manager of the Washington Hotel, proved an ideal host. We all were very comfortable as his guests.

Little Miss Dana Mehl is a live wire and delighted us at the banquet with her dancing.

Some of the members attended the Rotary luncheon during the convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg's entrance to the exhibit room was a hit. It was spectacular and effective.

Perhaps it is not generally known that our Mr. Swanson is an uncle of the glorious Gloria.

The pictures taken of some of the officers of the A. N. A. by Underwood & Underwood were very flattering.

Mr. and Mrs. Wormser and son Charles motored through the Shenandoah Valley and to Gettysburg on the way home.

Mr. Ludger Gravel left Washington at the close of the convention for Philadelphia, where he met Mrs. Gravel and took in the sights of the Sesqui-Centennial.

President Yawger and wife spent a week in Baltimore before returning home.

The ladies of the A. N. A. wish to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Converse for the boxes of silver polish given them. It's good; we've tried it before.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

Everything considered, the exhibits at the Washington Convention were somewhat below the standard for an A. N. A. convention. Several members had exceptionally fine displays, but there was not the usual variety and number of individual exhibits of former years. On Saturday night, after many of the members had arrived, it seemed as if enough exhibits would not materialize to make a creditable showing. But several late arrivals, each with a good display, helped greatly to prevent the exhibit from being a partial failure. No satisfactory explanation was offered for the apparent lack of interest. Perhaps it was merely a coincidence that several who had heretofore taken an active part in this feature decided this year to have nothing on display. Washington has so many points of interest for the visitor that these members preferred, perhaps, to be free from the trouble and anxiety an extensive exhibit carries with it, in order to more thoroughly enjoy their visit to the nation's capital.

Following is a brief description of the exhibits:

HOWLAND WOOD, New York City—A case of Japanese paper money, labeled as follows: "These promissory notes were probably first issued in the Gen-Roku period, 1688-1703, by the Shogunate and then by the lesser daimios and feudal lords. Provinces, districts, cities and villages, banks and temples issued a great quantity of these notes. Their withdrawal took place at the beginning of the Meiji period, 1868.

FREDERIC E. HODGE, Washington, D. C.—A set of U. S. commemorative coins; half daler plate money of Sweden; porcelain coins of Siam and a number of obsolete notes of the U. S.

ARCHIBALD FIRESTONE, New York City—A large collection of cut and counterstamped coins of the West Indies and Mexico, and a number of siege coins.

HARRY T. WILSON, Chicago, Ill.—Colonial and Continental notes, including a sheet of eight Continental notes of various denominations, dated July 14, 1779.

S. WHARTON HANEY, Philadelphia, Pa.—A number of varieties of porcelain money of Germany and specimens of the Bielefeld notes printed on silk.

JULIUS GUTTAG, New York City—A gold bar of India, Bombay mint, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ tolas; a \$50 slug; set of gold coins of Chile; Russian 3-ruble piece in platinum; a Bryan piece, by Gorkam, and a gold slug used as currency during the panic of 1907. Mr. Gutttag also had on exhibition the two gold coins of England given by him as convention prizes.

FARRAN ZERBE, Tyrone, Pa.—Four of his acquisitions the past year, which he described at one of the business sessions, details of which, with illustrations of two of them, will be found in the third day's proceedings.

GEORGE S. GODARD, Hartford, Conn.—Two specimens of the Connecticut State Building medal recently issued for the Sesqui-centennial, which he presented to the A. N. A. collection. The medal is illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley, Mass.—An exhibit of "Lincoln in Numismatics," a collection of notes, photographs, tokens and medals relating to the Great Emancipator; also a collection of broken-bank notes.

CHARLES MARKUS, Davenport, Iowa—A collection of U. S. fractional currency.

D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.—A number of obsolete bank and other notes.

PERLEY W. LOCKER, Pittsburgh, Pa.—A complete set of half dimes of all dates, varieties and mints; a collection of large copper cents and a great variety of dollar-size pieces of Mexico, Spain, etc.

ELMER LAWLESS, Chicago, Ill.—A large collection of medals, tokens, etc., including a number of Hard Times tokens.

JOHN ZUG, Bowie, Md.—A collection of medals; a large number of coins, principally U. S. issues, that have been stamped or engraved for use other than currency; a collection of \$5 gold pieces.

FRED W. ROERENTROP, Baltimore, Md.—A collection of U. S. gold and silver coins, including a set of commemorative half dollars.

MRS. MORITZ WORMSER, New York City—A case of medals, all relating to music—composers, musicians, singers, etc. The exhibit was labeled "Musica in Nummis." This was awarded the cup for the best exhibit by a lady member of the A. N. A.

MORITZ WORMSER, New York City—A case of coins labeled "Portraits of History." The coins were principally European and each bore the portrait of some important personage in history.

S. H. CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—An exhibit of ancient coins selected for their great historical interest or beauty; a splendid specimen of the Birch cent, 1792. This was awarded the prize for the best exhibit. In another case Mr. Chapman showed a number of medals issued in 1876 for the Philadelphia Centennial.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—A collection of foreign gold coins; U. S. gold and silver coins; ancient coins. In another case Mr. Chapman showed a number of obsolete notes.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Washington, D. C.—A collection of Greek coins from the earliest issues of Aegina.

GEORGE J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.—A collection of Roman first bronzes in remarkable preservation, and silver coins of the Kings of Syria.

C. H. REMBOLD, Cincinnati, Ohio—A number of U. S. gold coins.

THOSE REGISTERED AT THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

The registration book of General Secretary Wilson showed the following names:

Moritz Wormser, New York City.	Perley W. Locker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.	Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada.
Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada.
George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.	Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.	H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.
H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.	Alice W. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.	B. M. Comerford, Washington, D. C.
Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.	J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
W. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.	Lucille Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Fred W. Roerentrop, Baltimore, Md.	George A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.
John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass.	George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Eldridge Tucker, Washington, Pa.	J. M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.
Blanche Gutttag, New Rochelle, N. Y.	C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Julius Gutttag, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.	Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	S. Wharton Haney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	Albert A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich.
George H. Russell, Washington, D. C.	Harry W. Rapp, Detroit, Mich.
Charles H. Deetz, Washington, D. C.	H. M. Povenmire, Ada, Ohio.
G. H. Emery, Washington, D. C.	James G. Macallister, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer Lawless, Chicago, Ill.	F. C. Parker, New Brighton, Pa.
Walter D. McCaw, Washington, D. C.	D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa.
Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.	Rev. F. J. Donat, C. A. C., Montreal, Canada.
L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.	Howland Wood, Flushing, N. Y.
Reinhold Faeltin, Boston, Mass.	Archibald Firestone, New York City.
E. M. Amick, Washington, D. C.	S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick E. Hodge, Washington, D. C.	Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
Addie D. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.	W. B. Foster, Washington, D. C.
A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.	F. T. Joers, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. F. Wacek, Humboldt, Neb.	E. E. Cruthers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gottlieb Kraft, Sharpsburg, Pa.	

AWARDS OF CONVENTION PRIZES.

The prize of a five-sovereign gold piece of England, offered by Julius Gutttag, of New York City, to the author of the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST* the past year was awarded to Farran Zerbe for his contribution "Bryan Money" in the July issue.

The prize of a two-sovereign gold piece of England, also offered by Mr. Gutttag, was awarded to S. H. Chapman for the excellence of his exhibit of Greek coins.

The prize of a silver loving cup, offered by Wm. F. Dunham, of Chicago, for the best exhibit made by a visiting lady, was awarded to Mrs. Moritz Wormser, of New York City, for her exhibit of medals relating to music, etc.

Those desiring them can obtain badges used at the Washington Convention of the A. N. A. from General Secretary H. T. Wilson. Price 50 cents.

TABLET MARKS HISTORIC PENNSYLVANIA SITE.

On September 8, 1926, a bronze tablet was unveiled at Kittanning, Pa., to mark the site and memorialize the destruction of the Indian town on September 8, 1756, during the French and Indian Wars. The tablet reads as follows:

"Kittanning or Attique Indian Town was located on this river flat, the chief settlement, as early as 1727, of the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware Indians in their early westward movement from the Susquehanna River. Became the most important Indian center west of the Allegheny Mountains. Destroyed September 8, 1756, by Colonel John Armstrong and his 300 frontier troops from the Cumberland Valley. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Armstrong County Historical Society, 1926."

The tablet has been affixed to a great natural arrow-pointed stone on the river flat.

This tablet and the event it memorializes is of particular interest to collectors on account of the medal struck to commemorate the destruction of the town. The medal is No. 400 in Betts' "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals." The obverse has a shield and "The Gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia." The reverse has a view of the village in flames and "Kittanning Destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September 8, 1756." The medal was originally struck in silver, bronze and pewter.

Betts' work says: "Kittanning was an Indian village on the Allegheny River forty-five miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., which was destroyed in the French and Indian War by Colonel Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pa. Each of the commissioned officers in the engagement received one of these medals in silver. The dies were made by Edward Duffield, a watchmaker at Philadelphia, and are now in the United States Mint. Restrikes have been made in bronze."

WHEN THE \$50 ROUND SLUGS CAME OUT.

The Philadelphia Daily Times of June 19, 1855, contained the following news item, which will interest many of our readers:

"NEW FIFTY-DOLLAR COIN—A new circular fifty-dollar gold piece has been gotten up in San Francisco to supplant the old-fashioned octagon slug now in circulation. On the outer edge of one side are the words 'Wass, Molitor & Co., San Francisco,' inclosing in the center of the coin the figures '900' and abbreviated word 'thous,' figure '50' underneath, and word 'dollars' below the latter figures. On the reverse of the coin is a homely head of Liberty, the word 'head' and the figures '50' underneath, and word 'dollars' below the latter figures."

HISTORIC COINS.

Ancient coins today portray to us the story
Of Rome and of Greece at the height of their glory,
While those of medieval times oft show the great
Influence wielded by church in matters of state.

'Mongst the Greeks there are issues which clearly impart
A fuller conception of the old graver's art;
Romans with emperors wearing odd-looking crowns
And coins showing prelates in clerical gowns.

THEODORE J. VENN.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The French Military medal has been presented to Henry Cussaneau, aged 90. He was promised it at the battle of Solferino, where he displayed conspicuous valor, in 1859. On July 22, 1926, the coveted medal was pinned upon his breast while facing a company of infantry.

J. deL.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

Yearly Subscription, United States, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.25. Trial Subscription, First Six Months, \$1.00. Sample copy, 25c.

Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

MR. WORMSER RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. A.

After five years of service as President of the American Numismatic Association Moritz Wormser retired at the Washington Convention. Had he desired, he could doubtless have been reelected, but after having been renominated for a sixth term he positively declined to accept.

Mr. Wormser has served as President longer than any of his predecessors in that office, the usual length of service being two one-year terms. And his five terms have been devoted largely to three objects, to which he has given much of his time and some of his money, namely, the building up of the Association in membership, in increasing its prestige and influence at home and in fostering fraternal relations with numismatic societies abroad. To accomplish these he has labored earnestly and with considerable success.

Each succeeding year he has approached the work from a different angle, and while the results have not always been as great as he anticipated or

hoped for, he can point with pride to a record of achievements unequaled by any of his predecessors.

The personal sacrifices he has made for the growth and welfare of the Association are, we believe, appreciated by the members, and he retires with the good will of all to accept a place on the Board of Governors, where his experience will be valuable in helping to make the new administration a successful one.

INQUIRIES ON AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATICS ANSWERED.

Among the new subscribers to *THE NUMISMATIST* the last month was James Hunt Deacon, of Adelaide, South Australia, who writes, in part, as follows:

"I should be pleased if you would kindly let me know to whom I could forward a few inquiries re United States coins, medals, etc. I should be pleased to answer any questions on Australian numismatics that you might be pleased to send me."

If any of our readers wish to exchange information on United States coins and medals for information on Australian numismatics, we suggest they correspond with Mr. Deacon. His address is Wotton-under-Edge, Bulls Creek Road, Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia. He is connected with the Numismatic Section of the Art Gallery in Adelaide. He also is Secretary of the Numismatic Society of South Australia, Vice-President of the Numismatic Society of Victoria and a member of the Australian Numismatic Society.

RECENT ISSUES OF PERSIAN GOLD COINS.

Below we illustrate two recent issues of the Persian toman from specimens furnished by Rud. Kohler, of New York City, who writes as follows:



"I enclose two Persian tomans, one of the late shah, dated 1343, lunar year, the other dated 1305, solar year, of the present shah, Reza Khan. The silver coin recently issued was dated 1304, which was our 1926, but this latter toman was struck the first day of 1305, which was March 21, 1926. One thousand pieces were struck for distribution among the army. They read: 'In celebration of the first of the new year of the new shah, Reza Khan.'"

In the April, 1926, issue Mr. Kohler pointed out that a change in the system of dating coins in Persia had recently been made by the Government, which changed the method from the lunar year to the solar year—a difference of forty years.

A. N. A. MEMBER A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

John W. Holcomb, of Greensburg, Ind., Prosecutor of the Sixty-ninth Judicial Circuit, an A. N. A. member and a collector, is the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Indiana district, the largest district in the State, covering eleven counties.

THE VERMONT-BENNINGTON HALF DOLLAR.

Senate bill No. 3895, approved February 24, 1925, authorized the issue of three commemorative half dollars—the California Jubilee, the Fort Vancouver and the Vermont-Bennington pieces. The California and Vancouver coins were issued several months ago, and as the Vermont-Bennington coin did not make its appearance at that time it was assumed by some that for some reason the project had been abandoned.

But the proposed coin will materialize. The delay is due to the fact that the sesqui-centennial of the two events which it will commemorate will not occur until 1927. The coin will be issued to commemorate the 150th anniversaries of the creation of the independent State of Vermont, July, 1777, and the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777.

The designs for the half dollar are illustrated here. It is dated 1927 and is expected to make its appearance shortly after January 1, 1927. The designs are by Charles Keck. The first of the two events it commemorates is symbolized on the obverse by the portrait of Ira Allen, founder of Vermont, and the other event by the figure of a catamount on the reverse. The authorized issue is 40,000 pieces, and they will be sold at the usual premium, or \$1. The proceeds will be used as a nucleus of a permanent fund for supporting historical research and fostering interest in Vermont history, and the commission in charge of the sale of the coin states that "not one cent will go to any brokers or others for commission in handling the coin. They will be distributed through the banks of the State." The price of the coin on mail orders will be \$1.25.



In connection with the issue of this coin, part of the report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House on the bill authorizing its issue will be of interest. It follows:

"The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, to which was referred the bill to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, having had the same under consideration, reports the bill to the House without amendment, and recommends that the same do pass. The committee desires at this time to go on record as not favoring legislation of this class, because of the great number of bills introduced to commemorate events of local and not national interest, and because such quantities of the coins so authorized have had to be taken back by the Government, melted and reminted. However, in this instance because of the important part in our Nation's life and liberty resulting from the bravery displayed at the Battle of Bennington, and owing also to the comparatively small number of coins asked for and with the assurance that the entire issue is to be absorbed by the localities most interested in this commemoration, the committee has acted favorably on this bill and recommends that it be enacted into law."

CONNECTICUT ISSUES SESQUI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

The State of Connecticut has issued an attractive medal for the occasion of the dedication of the Connecticut Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, the front elevation of which appears on the medal. The medal was also intended to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth

anniversary of the martyrdom of Connecticut's patriot-martyr, Nathan Hale, born in 1755 and shot as a spy in 1776.

These medals were struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J. There were 5,000 struck in bronze, 25 in silver, and 6 in gold. The bronze medals are for sale at the Connecticut Building, Sesqui-Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, and at the State Library in Hartford at 50 cents each, but when sent by mail, 25 cents extra to cover first-class postage, registration and return receipt.



The medal was authorized by the State Board of Control and designed and struck under the direction of the Governor's Sesqui-Centennial Committee, composed of George S. Godard, State Librarian, chairman; former Governor Frank B. Weeks and State Treasurer Ernest E. Rogers.

The composition of the bronze medals is by Mr. Godard. The obverse has a front view of the Connecticut State Building. Above, "Connecticut State Building." Below, "Sesqui-Centennial, Philadelphia, 1776 1926," the dates separated by a Liberty Bell. The reverse has in the upper right center the State seal. At the left, a statue of Hale, with a branch of laurel below. Inscription, "I Only Regret That I Have But One Life to Give for My Country." Nathan Hale, Patriot-Martyr, Connecticut, 1755 1776."

MEDAL FOR ARCHBISHOP OF SWEDEN.

The medal recently struck in honor of Archbishop Soderblom, of Sweden, shows on the obverse his bust to left in profile, with the inscription, NATHAN . SODERBLOM . ARCHIEPISCOPVS . VPSALENSIS, and below, ORBEM . PATRIAM . DOMVM . EADEM . IN . DEO . CARITATE . COMPLEXVS, in two lines



The reverse has a crozier in the center, with inscription on each side: PATRIÆ ET ECCLESIAE DECORI — SCIENTIARVM ARTIVMQVE FAVORI — DIOCESIS VPSALENSIS CVM HOLMIA. The rim of the reverse is a band of laurel. The medal is struck in bronze and is size of illustration.

J. deL.

MEDAL FOR MEMBERS OF RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL GUARD.

A specimen of the medal recently given to members of the Rhode Island National Guard has been presented to the A. N. A. collection by William Meikeljohn, Jr., 24 French street, Pawtucket, R. I., and is illustrated here.



An unusual feature of this medal has been pointed out by John M. Connor, Jr., of Metuchen, N. J., an authority on medals of this class. The medal was given to members of the Rhode Island National Guard for home service during the World War, and not for foreign service as most similar medals are. The reverse of the medal reads: "The State of Rhode Island to Those Who Have Served for Her Protection During the World War, 1918-19-20."

The bar pin is blank for engraving name of recipient and the ribbon is blue and white.

AN ACTIVE SEASON IS INDICATED FOR COIN COLLECTING.

Summer is supposed to be a dull period in most lines of business, particularly the coin business, and it has been customary for some coin dealers to discontinue advertising during the heated season in the belief that collectors lessen their activities during July and August. The past summer has been an exception to the rule. There was scarcely any reduction in the number of advertising pages carried by THE NUMISMATIST during the summer just past, and the fall season opens with a decided increase, particularly by new and occasional advertisers. All of which indicates that the coming season will be one of the most active in coin collecting for a number of years past. Advertising in THE NUMISMATIST has been found profitable by the dealers.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for October, 1901, contained the following: "The Drapery or 'Sleeve' of the Seated Liberty on United States Silver Coins," by A. G. Heaton; "The American Store or Business Cards" (continued), by Dr. B. P. Wright; "Sold Notes As Curios." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of six applicants for membership. The Secretary remarks that it was just ten years ago that the A. N. A. was organized in Chicago, with 61 charter members, only sixteen of which were members in 1901.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Below we reproduce the coins—half dollar and \$2.50 gold piece—to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.



The coins are issued in connection with the Sesqui-centennial exposition now being held in Philadelphia. They were described in our August issue.

DOMESTIC MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Chemists from all parts of the world gathered in Philadelphia last month to celebrate, in connection with the Sesqui-centennial Exposition, the discovery of oxygen in 1774 by Joseph Priestley. A pilgrimage was made to the grave of Priestley at Northumberland, Pa., and the Priestley medal, awarded every three years by the American Chemical Society for outstanding achievement in chemical science, was bestowed upon Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at a public ceremony on September 7. In 1772 Priestley published his first paper on pneumatic chemistry. It told of the impregnation of water with carbon dioxide and attracted considerable attention. This paper won for him the Copley medal in 1773.

The medal struck to commemorate the Newark Museum building and the donor, Louis Bamberger, has been distributed to members of the Newark Museum Association and will be available to friends of the museum at \$5 in bronze and \$12 in silver.

J. deL.

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,000,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,248,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,814,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 6,068,000.

A COMBINED "ART AND POLICE" EXHIBIT.

A section designated as "Art and Police" is a special feature of the Police Exhibition in Berlin now being held. As this section is to embrace the manifold kinds of art forgeries, the German Association of Antiquaries and Art Dealers has been asked for as many specimen contributions as possible. The museums have promised their cooperation. All forms of forged letters, books, coins and counterfeit documents are to be shown.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, H. H. YAWGER, Indiana, Pa.
 First Vice-President, ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago.
 Second Vice-President, L. A. RENAUD, 53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 Librarian and Curator, PAUL M. LANGE, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

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 EDW. T. NEWELL, American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City.
 A. C. HUTCHINSON, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 NELSON T. THORSON, 551 S. 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

BRAND, H. A.—Ohio—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 BRANDON, BASIL—California—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 BRIGGS, C. E.—Iowa—Lisbon, Iowa.
 BURMEISTER, L. A., JR.—Minnesota, Wisconsin—1151 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 CHEEK, CHARLES C.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia—Sanford, N. C.
 CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—New Jersey—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.
 CHAPMAN, HENRY—Pennsylvania—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 EKLUND, O. P.—Washington, Oregon—0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
 FLETCHER, L. L.—England—Tupwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
 GRAY, HARRY A.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.
 GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—88 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
 HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
 KOHLER, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
 LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 LAWLESS, ELMER—Illinois—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 SCHIRMER, G.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
 STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 1, 1926.

- 3054 Dr. Eugene B. McDonald, 56 Selling-Hirsch Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 3055 John M. Mitchell, 173 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
 3056 William Meiklejohn, Jr., 24 French Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
 3057 Andrew Hazlehurst, 39 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
 3058 Francis Arthur Norris, 407 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
 3059 Archibald A. McDonald, Jr., 18 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, N. Y.
 3060 Miss Mary W. Partridge, Peoples Bank and Trust Co., Selma, Ala.
 3061 E. H. Schwing, 19 Rue Littre, Paris, France.
 3062 W. E. Elliott, P. O. Box 145, Caruthers, Cal.
 3063 H. M. Whittier, P. O. Box 24, Manchester, N. H.
 3064 Jennings Hood, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 3065 Robert B. Hanna, 1187 Clairmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3066 A. C. Anderson, 420 East 11th Street, Lockport, Ill.
 3067 G. Zimmerman, Constitucion 5, Callao, Peru, S. A.
 3068 N. S. Aarons, 33 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 3069 Morris Katzin, 15 Court Street, Newark, N. J.
 3070 Charles R. Jahn, Baldwin, Kans.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 15, 1926. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1926 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| B. A. Seaby (General),
245 Oxford St., Oxford Circus House, London, W., England. | O. P. Eklund
H. T. Wilson |
| A. L. Weamer (General),
Venango, Pa. | Harry H. Yawger
M. H. Bolender |
| G. P. Collier (Spanish and Latin-American Coins),
P. O. Box 1417, San Juan, Porto Rico | Harry T. Wilson
J. Henri Ripstra |
| A. Ray Katz (General),
Grey Rock, Pikesville, Md. | Moritz Wormser
F. G. Duffield |
| Gottfried Sjoblom (Swedish Coins),
334 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J. | Robert Robertson
Moritz Wormser |
| H. J. Bostrom (Finnish Historical Medals and Numismatic Books),
Wasa, Finland | Moritz Wormser
F. G. Duffield |
| R. B. Gross (United States Coins),
Sanford, N. C. | Charles C. Cheek
Harry T. Wilson |
| Robert W. Reford (Canadiana),
300 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada | L. A. Renaud
Ludger Gravel |
| Chester A. Peaks (General),
168 Troup Street, Rochester, N. Y. | George J. Bauer
W. H. Amberg |
| Albert E. Harwood (Tokens and Gold),
6542 Canton Avenue, Detroit, Mich. | G. B. Camp
E. A. Hoare |
| C. Louis Elliott (United States Coins),
140 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J. | Moritz Wormser
Harry H. Yawger |
| Garold W. Tapp (General),
P. O. Box 25, Greer, N. C. | Charles C. Cheek
Harry T. Wilson |
| Chester D. Brooks (General),
2725 1/2 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Texas | Norman Shultz
Harry T. Wilson |
| Ben G. Freeman (General),
638 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H. | Michael Boyle
Harry T. Wilson |
| J. Max Golding (German Coins and Hamburg Medals),
2823 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill. | Elmer Lawless
L. Josephson |
| J. E. Conner (United States Coins, Copper and Silver),
1801 Spear Street, Logansport, Ind. | Moritz Wormser
F. G. Duffield |

Changes of Address.

William F. Dunham, from Care Press Club, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., to Care Press Club, 71 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel L. Powell, Jr., from 7913 Agnes Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 7919 East Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

I. T. Kopicki, from 2222 So. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 1937 So. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Hilda Hein, from 2240 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., to 38 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Norman Shultz, from P. O. Box 146, Denver, Colo., to P. O. Box 746, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chicago Coin Club, R. E. Davis, Secretary, from 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill., to 1708 East 69th Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. Edward Davis, same change as above.

Michael Boyle, from 239 Centre Street, Dorchester, Mass., to 23 West Cottage Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Charles H. Fisher, from Care of The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, to Care of The Ames Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

REPORT ON CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1926.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I herewith submit my report of the Washington Convention Entertainment Program, August 21 to 26, 1926:

RECEIPTS.

Sale of entertainment tickets	\$ 829.75
Sale of extra badges	5.00
Contributions	29.00
Total	\$ 863.75

EXPENDITURES.

200 Washington Convention badges	\$ 86.24
Postage and insurance	1.11
150 strip entertainment tickets	16.00
200 programs	17.50
50 special exhibition cards	8.75
Smoker—Sandwiches, cigars, etc.	64.80
Theater party	23.10
Sightseeing cars	319.25
Banquet, Hotel Washington	294.10
Sundry expenses	20.25
	\$ 851.10
Balance to the Treasurer	\$ 12.65

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

(A report similar to the above has never before been made in connection with an A. N. A. convention, and a few words of explanation should be given for the benefit of the members who have never attended a convention. First of all, the funds of the A. N. A. are never used for convention entertainment purposes. All expenses for such purpose are paid by those attending the convention and taking part in the entertainment. And the entertainment is optional with all. At previous conventions all entertainment features have been handled by the local club or committee, which sold the tickets and paid all bills, making an accounting to A. N. A. members unnecessary. At the Washington Convention all such matters were handled by the executive officers, Mr. Wilson acting as treasurer. Each one attending

was given the opportunity to purchase at a fixed sum a strip of tickets entitling him to take part in all the entertainment features, and practically all the receipts were from that source. The expenditures represent the cost of furnishing the entertainment. A small balance was left in the hands of Mr. Wilson, which has been turned over to the Treasurer of the A. N. A.—Editor.)

Obituary.

GEORGE L. HAYES.

George L. Hayes, 308 Ridge avenue, Washington, Pa., a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, died at his home on September 16. He was 63 years old. Funeral services were held Saturday, September 18 and interment was in Washington Cemetery. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna M. K. Hayes, and a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Hayes. He had been ill since last February, when he underwent an operation at a local hospital.

Mr. Hayes was born in Hartford, Conn., but had lived in Washington nearly all his life. For the last 25 years he had been connected with the Citizens National Bank. He was a general collector, and leaves a collection of coins containing about 6,000 pieces. He also collected firearms and old china and other curios. He was also a member of the Washington Gun Club.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, August 13th, 1926, at the Kloster Glocke, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. George H. Blake presiding. Present: Messrs. Blake, Butler, Wood, Firestone, Valentine, Wormser, Miller, Beesley and Smith; Mr. A. P. Hausman visiting.

Minutes of the July meeting were read and approved, as were also the minutes of the June meeting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Valentine: Two copper coins of Java and a pewter token of Malacca.

Mr. Smith: 1834 half eagle.

Mr. Firestone: 8 reals of Ferdinand VII counterstamped "Mo" by Morelos in Mexican Revolution, 1811-1814; pattern 2 gourde of Haiti, King Henri Christophe, 1811; U. S. half dollar of 1817 counterstamped "R. F." by France in 1849 for Guadeloupe.

The Secretary referred to the letter of resignation received from Mr. Westervelt, and on motion made and carried was instructed to inform that gentleman that his resignation was accepted with regret, and invite him to renew his membership upon his return to the United States.

Upon motion made and carried, G. H. Blake was appointed the Club's proxy at the A. N. A. Convention in Washington.

Decided that the topic for September meeting be "Convention Echoes and Medals."

After Mr. Blake had welcomed our visitor and Mr. Hausman's appropriate reply, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, September 10th, 1926, at the Kloster Glocke Restaurant, Fourth Avenue and 24th Street, New York City, President George H. Blake in the chair. Present: Messrs. Blake, Wood, Proskey, Valentine, Boyd, Beesley, Valentine, Swanson, Smith and Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Butler; Miss Doe visiting.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Elliott Smith: 1795 U. S. silver dollar, flowing hair, sharp and perfect as it left the dies.

M. Wormser: A collection of A. N. A. medals.

D. Proskey: A cast gold medal awarded for painting at the Norse-American Centennial, 1825-1925.

Mr. Boyd: Two sets of the first and second issues of Japanese gold coins without denominations in English, from 1 yen to 20 yen. One of these was a proof set.

Mr. Blake: Various wooden medals of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Messrs. Wormser, Swanson and Wood, in turn, entertained us with animated reports of the A. N. A. Convention recently held in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Wormser spoke of her exhibit of "Medals of Musicians and Composers," for which the convention awarded a prize.

Mr. Blake, the Club's proxy at the A. N. A. Convention, reported thereon. Decided that the topic for the October meeting would be "English Heraldry," and it is hoped that a full meeting will be held to hear Mr. Dudley Butler read a paper on this intensely interesting subject so important to a thorough numismatic student.

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 129th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, on April 28th, 1926, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Rosborough, Twitchell, Kraft, Turrill, Sherow, Goodman, Rausch, Schubert, Goldsmith and Brandon. Visitors: Messrs. Gallardo, Streidl and Bridge.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Due to the absence of the secretary, Mr. L. Goodman was appointed secretary pro tem.

Communications were read from H. L. Hill and J. Gutttag.

On motion duly made and seconded, the resignation of Mr. J. Gutttag was accepted.

Coins that had been through the fire and earthquake of San Francisco in 1906 were distributed to the members the gift of Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Mr. Goodman exhibited one ore Sweden, 1675; one ore, Sweden, 1652, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ore Sweden, 1634.

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—LOUIS GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 130th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, on May 26th, 1926, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Goodman, Turrill, Kraft, Sherow, Hertzberg, Twitchell, Goldsmith, Schubert and Rausch. Visitors: Messrs. Streidl, Gallardo and Wernstrom.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Mohr exhibited a medal commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria. It was contained in the original Wyon case.

The Society exhibited Exercise XX, 1925 medal of the Les Amis Medaille d'Art.

Mr. Goodman exhibited California early-day drafts and gold bank notes.

Mr. Goldsmith exhibited wooden medals from the Centennial Exposition, 1876.

Letters were read from the Hungarian Numismatic Society, National Geographic Society and Yale University.

Mr. Turrill spoke with regard to the possibility of the Society publishing treatises on matters pertaining to our subject.

The Secretary read current topics from the newspapers and magazines.

L. J. Gallardo was elected to membership.

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 131st meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, on June 30th, 1926, at 8 P. M. The fol-

lowing members were present: Messrs. Goodman, Turrill, Rosborough, Kraft, Sherow, Schubert, Brandon, Hill, Goldsmith, Gallardo and Rausch.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read current topics.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Turrill: 50c., Sesqui-centennial, 1926.

Mr. Goodman: \$2.50, Sesqui-centennial, 1926.

Mr. Hill: Mexico 50c. Guerrero Revolutionary piece; Spanish pillar dollar; 1725 gold dobra; 20,000 reis, Portugal, struck in Brazil, John V.

Mr. Turrill announced his appointment to the Committee on Papers for the convention of the American Numismatic Association and urged members to submit papers to be read at the sessions.

Mr. Hill, who had just returned from Mexico, spoke with regard to Mexican collectors. He stated it was difficult to buy coins; the collectors were very secretive about their collections and that it seemed impossible for them to organize a numismatic society.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M. after a very successful auction had been held.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 132nd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, on July 28th, 8.30 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Mohr, Hill, Sherow, Brandon, Kraft, Goodman, Hertzberg, Rausch, Gallardo, Rosborough, Goldsmith and Schubert. Visitors: Miss L. R. Runyan, Messrs. E. J. Corkill, H. C. Anderson and E. R. Wernstrom.

The Secretary being absent, the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

A paper on "Commemorative Coins," by Farran Zerbe, was read.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Goodman: Bechtler \$10, gold, and Spanish 8 escudos of Carolus IV, 1799.

An auction followed and at 9.45 P. M. the members had the pleasure of listening in on the talk made by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The meeting adjourned at 10.45 P. M.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary pro tem.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting of August 5, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Camp, Dworkowski, A. A. Grinnell, Hoare, Reynolds, Rapp and Watson. Visitor, George Leventos.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Leventos: Greek and Roman collection.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland ducat, August II, 1697; thaler, Sigismund III, 1628, also one of 1627; 3-grosz of Stephen Bathory, 1583; 3-grosz, Sigismund III, 1594, 1602, 1619.

Mr. Reynolds: Collection of 5-franc and 6-livre coins of France.

Mr. Allen: Set of Hudson Bay beaver tokens.

Mr. Ball: Nevada Centennial Dollar, 1876; medals of Grover Cleveland and the Chicago World's Fair.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lake-wood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting of August 19, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Camp, A. A. Grinnell, Hoare, Powell, Rapp, Reynolds and Watson. Visitors, Messrs. Hughes and Harwood.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Watson made an exhibit of Roman Republic coins and also gave a short talk on them.

Mr. Hoare exhibited a number of English medals and a complete set of silver Maundy money.

Mr. Powell showed his collection of war pennies.

Mr. Reynolds gave a short but interesting talk, accounting for his two years' absence.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lake-wood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting of September 2, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Camp, Dworkowski, Gruenfeld, Helfrich, Hoare, Hutchinson, Hughes, Harwood, Powell and Watson.

Messrs. Hughes and Harwood were elected to membership.

The Secretary gave a report of the Washington Convention. The evening was then turned over to Auctioneer Powell who, as usual, got good prices for the coins.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The 62nd meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, August 11th, at Weber's Restaurant. Those present were: Messrs. Cathcart, Joers, Gregg, Molnar, Freeman, Fisher, Callery, Counts, Snyder, Budee, Carlstrom, Rottner and Bickford.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary was instructed to execute a proxy for the A. N. A. Convention, to be held in Washington on the 21st. Mr. Fred Joers was appointed delegate to represent the Club at the Convention.

Mr. L. W. Booth was proposed for membership.

Mr. Wallace Cathcart gave an interesting talk on the Columbia River Historical Expedition held July 15th to 27th, 1926, and exhibited programs, medals and other decorations collected on the trip. Mr. Cathcart exhibited three rare Washington medals, as follows:

Wyon medal, size 23mm., tin; only two impressions known, according to Baker, one in U. S. Mint Collection (Snowden 9) and this one, which formerly belonged to Mr. Baker.

Indian Peace Medal, dated 1789; has brass ring, partially covered with buckskin to protect the cord by which it was suspended around the Indian chief's neck.

Baker's No. 133, "Born in Virginia," silver; extremely rare, as only two impressions were made in silver, three in bronze and three in tin.

Mr. Molnar exhibited the Calvin Coolidge Presidential medal and the recently struck medal of Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Jacques Rottner exhibited some medals which he collected during his recent visit to Europe, as follows:

To commemorate the trans-Atlantic flight of the dirigible L-Z 126, October, 1924.

A medal to commemorate the wedding of Katharina to Martin Luther.

Two medals struck to commemorate the German housewives' donations to the German Empire of their pots, pans and kettles, to be made into war materials.

Mr. Counts gave an interesting talk on early West Virginia history and the methods of barter and exchange through the use of beads with the Indians.

After a very interesting discussion and auction sale, the meeting adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, Care The Ames Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninetyeth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405 Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, August 5. Those present were Messrs. Brown, Davis, Dunham, Glunz, Grant, Hoogenboom, Josephson, Kelly, Kopicki, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, Phelps, Sternberg, Wendt and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications were read from Henry Koenker, from Vienna, and from Moritz Wormser.

There was some discussion of the coming A. N. A. Convention and Elmer Lawless was appointed to represent the Club at the Washington Convention.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: Some fine early half dollars and some early cents.

By Mr. Sternberg: An uncirculated 1796 \$5 gold piece.

By Mr. Glunz: Dollars of 1795 and 1803 and a half dollar of 1826.

By Mr. Wilson: A large McKinley hard-money token, six inches in diameter.

By Mr. Josephson: A gold medal of Martin Luther and four small gold pieces of Phillip of Macedonia.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Both types of the Goloid metric patterns and some rare European Crowns.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninety-first meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in the Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, September 1. Those present were Messrs. Brown, Carlsen, Davis, Dunham, Glunz, Grant, Golding, Jackson, Josephson, Kelley, Kempke, Kopicki, Lawless, Markus, Phelps, Earle Sternberg, H. A. Sternberg, Wendt and Wilson. Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Sternberg were present as visitors.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dunham gave an account of the A. N. A. convention program and the convention exhibits.

Mr. Markus, the newly elected Chairman of the Board of Governors, gave his impression of the convention activities.

Mr. Sternberg described the visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. Lawless and Mr. Wilson also spoke of convention affairs.

Mr. Carlsen had on exhibit a new publication on Danish and Norwegian coins, which described all issues and varieties from 1448 to 1923 and which contains fifty-one plates of excellent illustrations.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brown: New issue for Jugo-Slavia in nickel, consisting of 50 para and 1 and 2 dinars.

By Mr. Sternberg: An uncirculated 1824 quarter.

By Mr. Kopicki: First issue \$1 greenback and some early silver certificates.

By Mr. Josephson: A gold sovereign of Elizabeth, 1587-1591.

By Mr. Markus: \$50 slugs of Augustus Humbert and the U. S. Assay office.

By Mr. Wendt: Some cents showing die breaks.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

ON A COIN OF ALEXANDER OF MACEDON.

A Grecian of the Phalanx, whose bright spears
Shone in the Granicus, while Persian might
Glittered in golden pomp on each grim height
Beyond the waves, that echoed with fierce cheers,
And pictured the bright shields, whose gleaming spears
Rang, when the arrows, in swift level flight,
Smote on their surface, scarred in many a fight,
When looking at you, to my mind appears.
This is Apollo's head; as fair were you,
Oh, soldier, lying on Arabella's plain,
Your still, dead face swept by soft Syrian gales.
Was there a tender heart that loved you true,
When you went forth this bit of dross to gain,
Left lonely in far Macedonian vales?

—Thomas S. Collier, in *Numisma* (1879).

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

THE NUMISMATIST is always glad to receive for publication the reports of the meetings of local numismatic societies. They serve to keep members posted on what is going on among fellow collectors in numismatic centers. But it is requested that the secretaries send the reports promptly after each meeting, and not permit reports of two, three or four meetings to accumulate before being sent. At best many of the reports cannot be printed until a few weeks after the meetings, and if they are allowed to accumulate, they cease to have real news value.

NEW WORK ON DANISH AND NORWEGIAN COINS.

"Be Skrivelse af Danske og Norske Monter, 1448-1923" (Description of Danish and Norwegian Coins, 1448-1923). By H. H. Schou. Published by the Danish Numismatic Society, Copenhagen, 1926.

This book is the result of twenty years' labor by the author and describes all known Danish coins and their varieties and the Norwegian coins until the separation of Norway from Denmark in 1814. The book contains 381 pages of text and 52 beautifully executed plates. The services of the author have been donated and the cost of publishing the work has been defrayed by the Danish Government. The price of the book (75 kroner) is reasonable and collectors of Danish and Norwegian coins will find in it a valuable addition to the library.

O. B. CARLSON.

ROMANS HAD NO POCKETS—LOST THEIR COINS.

The carelessness of ancient Romans is daily the cause for thankfulness among the excavators of the entrance to the Roman amphitheater at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, according to Professor Myers, of Oxford, in charge of the work, says a dispatch to the New York Times. Many coins and articles of jewelry are being found at the gate where the early conquerors of Britain entered for games and meetings. Five links of a small bronze chain are the latest find. Professor Myers attributes the carelessness to the fact that the Romans had no pockets in their clothes, which folded over their bodies, and which held brooches, studs and girdles, some of which dropped off in the crowds.

PALESTINE TO HAVE NEW CURRENCY.

Palestine is to have a currency based on the English pound, according to an announcement made by L. C. Amery, British Secretary of State for Colonies, according to advices from London. A board consisting entirely of Britons, with headquarters in London, has been appointed to control the supply of Palestinian currency. It is probable that the Turkish piaster will be driven from Palestine and that its trade will eventually be controlled by Britain.

ENGLAND TO HAVE NEW DESIGNS FOR COINS.

The news that a new issue of silver coins is being prepared by the Royal Mint comes as a pleasant surprise, says the London Times. It is a full generation since there was last a new issue in the middle of a reign, and very nearly a quarter of a century since crown pieces were last struck for circulation, although it seems that for a special purpose the mint once struck a crown in the reign of King George from his father's dies. A century ago there was no such constancy to designs, as George IV had three separate issues of silver between 1820 and 1825, when the Chantry head appeared on the obverse and the Lion shillings and sixpences were first introduced.

The beautiful crown piece prepared for this issue by Wyon, with its fine coat of arms on the reverse, only exists as a pattern. King William IV, who also had a pattern crown, but with a far less imposing coat of arms, was content with a single issue for his reign, and, although there was a pleasing touch of imagination in the design proposed by Wyon for the obverse of his five-pound piece in which Neptune figured not inappropriately, for the King as Duke of Clarence had been the last Lord High Admiral, his shillings and sixpences were uninspired and depressing examples of labelled utilitarianism.

Queen Victoria copied these two wretched Merlen pieces and bore with them for fifty years. Even when she did change them for the Boehm issue in honor of her jubilee, few were enthusiastic about the new armorial reverses, and in the case of the sixpence the old design had had hurriedly to be revived, as the dishonest speedily discovered that the general public

could detect but little difference between a genuine Jubilee half sovereign and a gilded Jubilee sixpence.

In 1893 there was another change when Sir E. J. Poynter's novel designs were introduced as reverses for the shilling and florin, being generally considered more effective in the case of the former, and Mr. Brock's dignified and imposing head of the Queen appeared on the obverse.

The nineteenth century saw several experiments in the British coinage, two of which, the florin and the double florin, actually passed into use, although the double florin was only struck from 1887 to 1890.

Among the essays prepared in deference to those who wished to introduce a purely decimal currency in this country, and even, it seems, to abolish the pound sterling as the basis for it, we may find the ducat of 100 pence (1867), the five-farthing piece or ten centimes (1857), the tenpenny piece or one franc (it will be remembered that tenpenny tokens were current in Ireland during the scarcity of royal silver at the beginning of the nineteenth century), a "ten-cent, one-tenth of a shilling" (1857), a "decimal penny" (1859), a double florin or five francs (1868), and a "decimal halfpenny five centimes."

Occasionally a three halfpenny piece is seen, but it was issued for circulation in Sierra Leone and the West Indies.

Although King Edward VI introduced the practice of putting the value of a coin upon its face, it was not until the nineteenth century that this was regularly done except in the case of the Maundy money, which has always proclaimed its value in crowned numerals since it was instituted by King Charles II.

The eighteenth century, if it never troubled to give the value of its ordinary silver coins—the crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence, for in those days the threepenny bit was struck only as a Maundy piece—at least took pains to proclaim in many instances the place of origin of the silver.

The coins of King William III, Queen Anne and the first two Hanoverian kings are ornamented with roses or Prince of Wales' Feathers or the letters SSC to indicate that the silver came from the west of England or Wales, or was supplied by the South Sea Company, of speculative and bubble reputation, just as the elephant and castle on some of the gold indicated its West African origin, which won for it the name of guinea.

CLAIMS MEDAL WON IN 1899.

Joseph L. Epps has turned up to claim a Congressional Medal of Honor awarded him twenty-four years ago for bravery in the Philippines. As a private in the Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry in 1899, he is credited with having captured twenty-one armed Filipinos, forcing them to stack arms and surrender. The War Department was unable to locate Epps until he wrote recently from Panama, Okla. He said he had come across his old captain and had heard from him about the medal.

MR. VENN'S CONTRIBUTIONS ON NUMISMATICS.

In the August issue of the Bankers' Service Bulletin Theo. J. Venn, of Chicago, had an article, "Reviewing the Years of Small U. S. Coinage," in which he gives the number of pieces coined of all the mint rarities and their approximate values. In the August issue of the Bankers' Magazine he also had an article, "Some Thoughts on Old Coins."

THAT OLD-TIME MINOR COINAGE.

Oh, do you remember that minor coinage of grandfather's time—The copper half cent, large and small cents, three-cent pieces and half dimes? Also those different shinplasters of a dollar some fraction? On busy days 'twas enough to drive the cashier to distraction!

THEODORE J. VENN.

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1921 Pilgrim Half Dollar, Unc.	1.25
1922 Grant Half Dollar, with- out star, Unc.	1.10
1924 Huguenot Half Dollar, Unc.	1.15
1925 Lexington and Concord Half Dollar, Unc.	.95
1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar, Unc.	5.00
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1922 Grant Gold Dollar, with- out star, Unc.	3.30

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Is coming soon. On September 30 I sold part of the fine collection formed by the late C. L. Colman, of La Crosse, Wis. The balance of the collection, together with other collections and consignments, will be sold in my October sale. The sale will have a great variety of desirable numismatic material, and will be especially rich in United States half dollars, quarters, gold pieces and Danish silver coins.

If you were not a bidder at my September sale, you will probably not receive a copy of this sale unless you request same. Only LIVE collectors STAY on my mailing list. A postal card will bring you the sale list.

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1801 \$10, Ex. F., prac. unc., lustre, \$30.00	1885 \$1 Perf. Brill. proof, rare ... \$7.00
1795 \$5, V. F., v. rare, 1st \$5 mint- ed by U. S. 30.00	1886 \$1 Perf. Brill. proof, rare ... 5.50
1803 over 1802 \$5, Brilliant unc., ... 15.00	1887 \$1 Perf. Brill. proof, rare ... 6.00
1804 \$5 Prac. unc. var. with "18" double cut, v. rare 25.00	1888 \$1 Brill. proof rare 6.00
1805 \$5 Brilliant, unc. 15.00	1888 \$1 Brill. proof rare 6.00
1809 \$5 V. F., scarce 11.00	1889 \$1 Brill. Unc., v. scarce 5.00
1813 \$5 Ex. Fine, mint lustre 14.00	1860 \$3 "S" mint, v. rare 15.00
1851 \$1 "C" mint, unc., sharp 8.00	1860 \$3 Brill. unc. 12.00
1854 \$1 Unc. 4.00	1861 \$3 Brill. unc. 12.00
1856 \$1 Ex. Fine 3.50	1868 \$3 Proof, rare 15.00
1858 \$1 Ab. unc., rare 4.50	1869 \$3 Proof surface, rare 12.00
1858 \$1 Ab. unc., "S" mint, v. rare. 6.00	1870 \$3 Unc., rare 10.50
1859 \$1 "S" mint, fine, rare 5.00	1871 \$3 Perf. Brill. proof, v. rare. 15.00
1860 \$1 Unc. 4.50	1879 \$3 Brill. unc. 9.50
1862 \$1 Unc., brilliant 4.50	1880 \$3 Perf. Brill. proof, v. rare. 12.00
1870 \$1 Perf. Brill. proof, v. rare. 10.00	1881 \$3 Ex. fine, prac. unc., v. rare. 14.00
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1874 \$1 Brill., Unc. 5.00	1882 \$3 Proof, slightly abraded, rare 10.00
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1880 \$1 Ex. Fine, rare 5.00	1887 \$3 Brill. unc. 9.50
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